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Lt. Col. Philip J. Corso: Microfilm Records

Richard Geldreich, Jr. 14 min read · 3 days ago

65

Intro

Philip James Corso (May 22, 1915 -July 16, 1998), a highly decorated Army Intelligence/Counter-Intelligence Corps officer, who worked on, or for, the National Security Council according to declassified CIA documents, was the author (and the only author) of the manuscript *Dawn of a New Age*. He also co-authored *The Day After Roswell*, with former university professor William J. Birnes (PhD, Medieval Literature, backup).

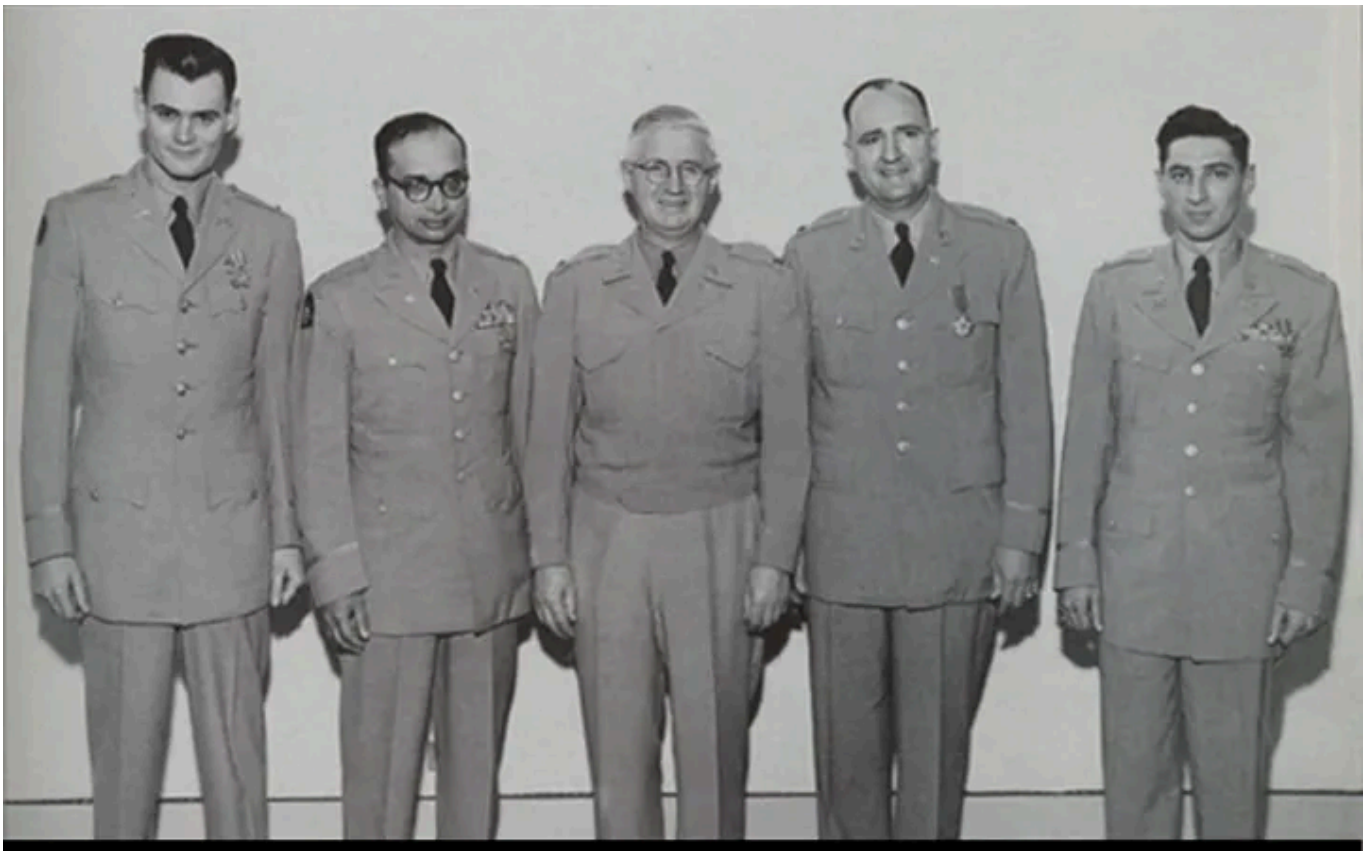
Corso was a member of the Knights of Malta (see the Congressional Record text below). He was granted US patent 2742816 (“Picture projection screen”) in 1956 (see newspaper coverage here, or here). He was deeply involved in the Italian campaign during WW2.

His Wikipedia entry, before it was defaced/purged in the usual corrupt Wikipedia manner by mobs, is on archive.org here (2016) (backup here, and here):

Philip James Corso

Born	May 22, 1915
Died	July 16, 1998 (aged 83) Jupiter, Florida
Allegiance	United States of America
Service/branch	United States Army
Years of service	February 23, 1942 – March 1, 1963
Rank	Lieutenant Colonel
Commands held	Battalion Commander of European Air Defense Intel Staff Officer Plans & Estimate Branch GHQ Far East Command Chief Special Project Branch G-2 Section of the HQ AFFE 8000th AU Command Chief Foreign Technology Division of the United States Department of Defense Staff Officer in the Plans Division OCRD Washington DC, Fort Riley
Battles/wars	World War II Korean War
Awards	American Campaign Medal American Defense Service Medal Bronze Star Commendation Ribbon EAME Campaign Medal Legion of Merit World War II Victory Medal

Philip J. Corso's Original Wikipedia Entry (2016)



Corso — 2nd from left

Official Military DA Form 66

His official **US military DA Form 66** — Officer Qualification Record (OQR - now replaced by the Officer Record Brief or ORB) is mirrored here:

Lt. Col. Phillp J. Corso's DA Form 66 : Philip J. Corso : Free Download, Borrow, and Streaming ...

Colonel Corso's DA Form 66 — Officer's Qualification RecordI received Colonel Corso's DA Form 66 back in 1998. Below...

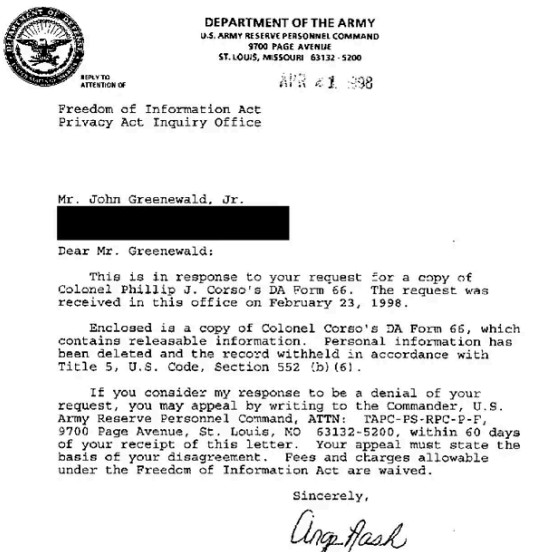
archive.org

Here are some other mirrors, some with more info:

- https://www.cufon.org/cufon/corso_da66.htm

- https://archive.ph/XxBu
- https://www.theblackvault.com/casefiles/philip-j-corso/

Here's a copy here:



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
U.S. ARMY RESERVE PERSONNEL COMMAND
9700 PAGE AVENUE
ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI 63132-5200

REPLY TO ATTENTION OF

APR 21 998

Freedom of Information Act
Privacy Act Inquiry Office

Mr. John Greenewald, Jr.
[redacted]

Dear Mr. Greenewald:

This is in response to your request for a copy of Colonel Phillip J. Corso's DA Form 66. The request was received in this office on February 23, 1998.

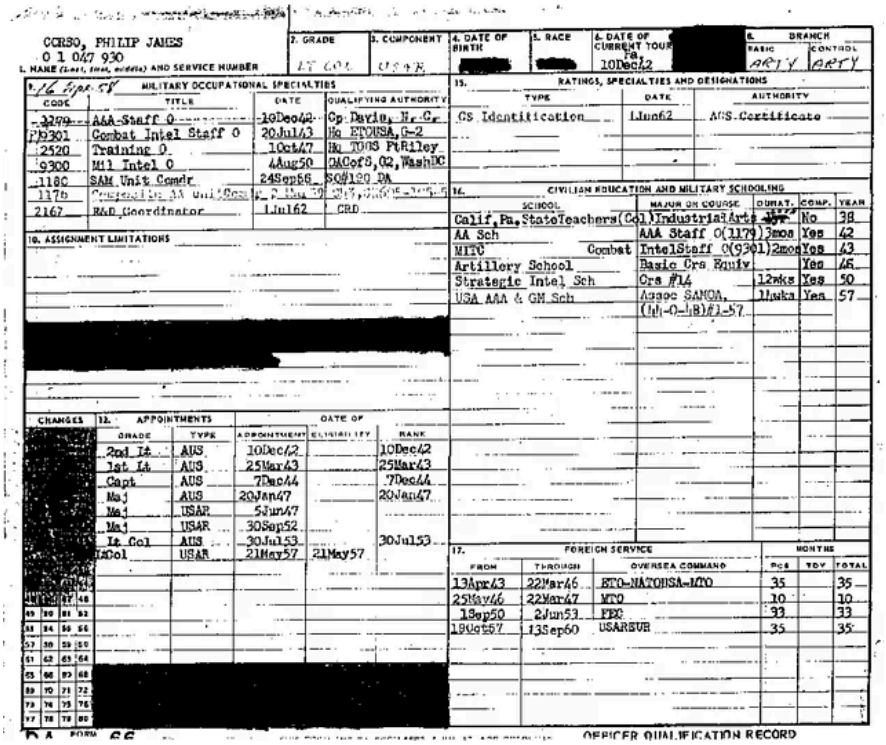
Enclosed is a copy of Colonel Corso's DA Form 66, which contains releasable information. Personal information has been deleted and the record withheld in accordance with Title 5, U.S. Code, Section 552 (b)(6).

If you consider my response to be a denial of your request, you may appeal by writing to the Commander, U.S. Army Reserve Personnel Command, ATTN: TAPC-PS-RPC-P-F, 9700 Page Avenue, St. Louis, MO 63132-5200, within 60 days of your receipt of this letter. Your appeal must state the basis of your disagreement. Fees and charges allowable under the Freedom of Information Act are waived.

Sincerely,

Ange F. Nash
Freedom of Information
Privacy Act Officer

Enclosures



CORSO, PHILIP JAMES
0 1 047 930
2. GRADE: Lt Col
3. COMPONENT: USAR
4. DATE OF BIRTH: [redacted]
5. RACE
6. DATE OF CURRENT TOUR: 10Dec62
8. BRANCH: ARTY / ARTY

7. MILITARY OCCUPATIONAL SPECIALTIES

CODE	TITLE	DATE	QUALIFYING AUTHORITY
3279	AAA-Staff O	10Dec42	Cp Davis, N. C.
9301	Combat Intel Staff O	20Jul43	Hq ETOUSA, G-2
2520	Training O	10Oct47	Hq TOAS Ft Riley
9300	Mil Intel O	4Aug50	OACofS, G2, WashDC
1180	SAM Unit Comdr	24Sep56	SO#190 DA
117b	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2167	R&D Coordinator	1Jul62	CRD

15. RATINGS, SPECIALTIES AND DESIGNATIONS

TYPE	DATE	AUTHORITY
GS Identification	1Jun62	AUS Certificate

16. CIVILIAN EDUCATION AND MILITARY SCHOOLING

SCHOOL	MAJOR OR COURSE	DURAT.	COMP.	YEAR
Calif, Pa, StateTeachers(Col)	Industrial Arts	4Yrs	No	38
AA Sch	AAA Staff O(1179)	3mos	Yes	42
MITC Combat	IntelStaff O(9301)	2mos	Yes	43
Artillery School	Basic Crs Equiv		Yes	46
Strategic Intel Sch	Crs #14	12wks	Yes	50
USA AAA & GM Sch	Assoc SAMOA, (Lt-O-LB)#1-57	11wks	Yes	57

10. ASSIGNMENT LIMITATIONS: [redacted]

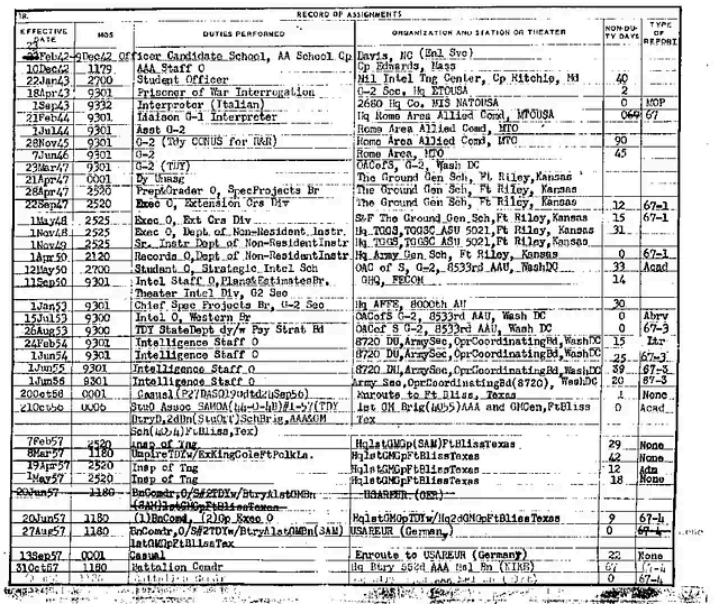
CHANGES 12. APPOINTMENTS

GRADE	TYPE	APPOINTMENT	DATE OF ELIGIBILITY	RANK
2nd Lt	AUS	10Dec42		10Dec42
1st Lt	AUS	25Mar43		25Mar43
Capt	AUS	7Dec44		7Dec44
Maj	AUS	20Jan47		20Jan47
Maj	USAR	5Jun47		
Maj	USAR	30Sep52		
Lt Col	AUS	30Jul53		30Jul53
LtCol	USAR	21May57	21May57	

17. FOREIGN SERVICE

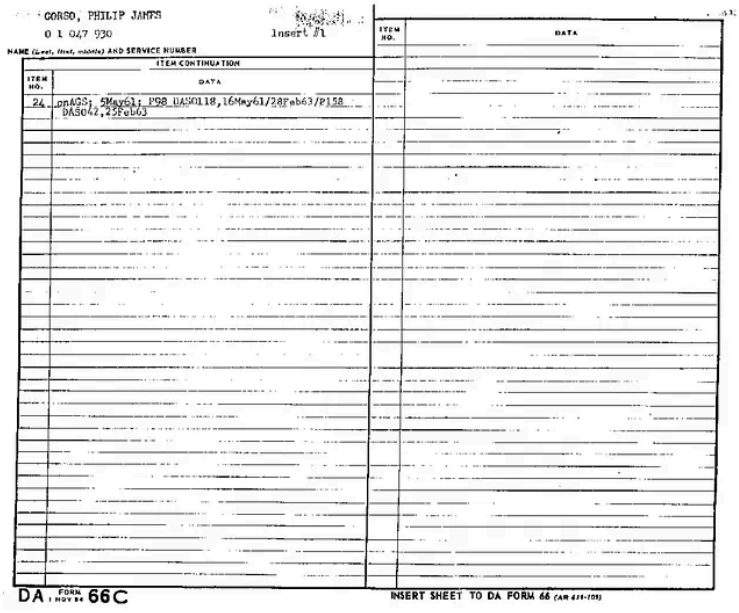
FROM	THROUGH	OVERSEA COMMAND	MONTHS POS	MONTHS TOV	MONTHS TOTAL
13Apr43	22Mar46	ETO-NATOUSA-MTO	35		35
25May46	22Mar47	MTO	10		10
18Sep50	2Jun53	FEC	33		33
19Oct57	13Sep60	USAREUR	35		35

DA FORM 66 — OFFICER QUALIFICATION RECORD



12. RECORD OF ASSIGNMENTS

EFFECTIVE DATE	MOS	DUTIES PERFORMED	ORGANIZATION AND STATION OR THEATER	NON-DUTY DAYS	TYPE OF REPORT
22Feb42		Officer Candidate School, AA School Cp	Davis, NC (Enl Svc)		
10Dec42	1179	AAA Staff O	Cp Edwards, Mass		
22Jan43	2700	Student Officer	Mil Intel Trg Center, Cp Ritchie, Md	40	
18Apr43	9301	Prisoner of War Interrogation	G-2 Sec, Hq ETOUSA	2	
15Sep43	9332	Interpreter (Italian)	2680 Hq Co, MIS NATOUSA	0	MOP
21Feb44	9301	Liaison G-1 Interpreter	Hq Rome Area Allied Comd, MTOUSA	069	67
1Jul44	9301	Asst G-2	Rome Area Allied Comd, MTO		
28Nov45	9301	G-2 (Tdy CONUS for R&R)	Rome Area Allied Comd, MTO	90	
7Jun46	9302	G-2	Rome Area, MTO	45	
23Mar47	9301	G-2 (TDY)	OACofS, G-2, Wash DC		
21Apr47	0001	By Usaf	The Ground Gen Sch, Ft Riley, Kansas		
28Apr47	2520	Prep&Grader O, SpecProjects Dr	The Ground Gen Sch, Ft Riley, Kansas		
22Sep47	2520	Exec O, Extension Crs Div	The Ground Gen Sch, Ft Riley, Kansas	12	67-1
1May48	2525	Exec O, Ext Crs Div	S-F The Ground Gen Sch, Ft Riley, Kansas	15	67-1
1Nov48	2525	Exec O, Dept of Non-Resident Instr	Hq TOAS, TOGSC ASU 5021, Ft Riley, Kansas	31	
1Nov49	2525	Sr. Instr Dept of Non-ResidentInstr	Hq TOAS, TOGSC ASU 5021, Ft Riley, Kansas		
1Apr50	2120	Records O, Dept of Non-ResidentInstr	Hq Army Gen Sch, Ft Riley, Kansas	0	67-1
12May50	2700	Student O, Strategic Intel Sch	OAC of S, G-2, 8533rd AAU, WashDC	33	Acad
11Sep50	9301	Intel Staff O, Plans&EstimatesDr, Theater Intel Div, G2 Sec	GHQ, FECOM	14	
1Jan53	9301	Chief Spec Projects Br, G-2 Sec	Hq AFFE, 8200th AU	30	
15Jul53	9300	Intel O, Western Hy	OACofS G-2, 8533rd AAU, Wash DC	0	Abrv
26Aug53	9300	TDY StateDept dy/w Psy Strat Bd	OACof S G-2, 8533rd AAU, Wash DC	0	67-3
24Feb54	9301	Intelligence Staff O	8720 DU, ArmySec, OprCoordinatingBd, WashDC	15	In-
1Jun54	9301	Intelligence Staff O	8720 DU, ArmySec, OprCoordinatingBd, WashDC	25	67-3
1Jun55	9301	Intelligence Staff O	8720 DU, ArmySec, OprCoordinatingBd, WashDC	39	67-3
1Jun56	9301	Intelligence Staff O	Army Sec, OprCoordinatingBd(8720), WashDC	20	67-3
20Oct56	0001	Casual(P2/DA50)ydtd:15Sep56)	Enroute to Ft Bliss, Texas	1	None
21Oct56	0006	Stu0 Assoc SAMOA(Lt-O-LB)#1-57(TDY Durp,2dBn(StuOff)SchBrig,AAA&GM Sch(AD4)Ft Bliss,Tex)	1st OH Brig(AA55)AAA and GMCen,Ft Bliss Tex	0	Acad
7Feb57	2520	Insp of Trg	HqlstGMOp(SAM)FtBlissTexas	29	None
8Mar57	1180	EmpireTDY/ExKingColeFtPolkLa.	HqlstGMOpFtBliesTexas	42	None
19Apr57	2520	Insp of Tng	HqlstGMOpFtBliesTexas	12	Adm
1May57	2520	Insp of Tng	HqlstGMOpFtBliesTexas	18	None
20Jun57	1180	BnComdr,O/S#2TDYw/BtryAlstGMBn(SAM)1stGMOpFtBliesTexas	USARPER (OSR)		
20Jun57	1180	(1)BnComd, (2)Op Exec O	HqlstGMOpTDYw/Hq2dGMOpFtBliesTexas	9	67-4
27Aug57	1180	BnComdr,O/S#2TDYw/BtryAlstGMBn(SAM) 1stGMOpFtBliesTex	USAREUR (German)	0	67-4
13Sep57	0001	Casual	Enroute to USAREUR (Germany)	22	None
31Oct57	1180	Battalion Comdr	Hq Btry 556d AAA Bn (NIKE)	67	67-4
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	0	67-4



CORSO, PHILIP JAMES
0 1 047 930
Insert #1

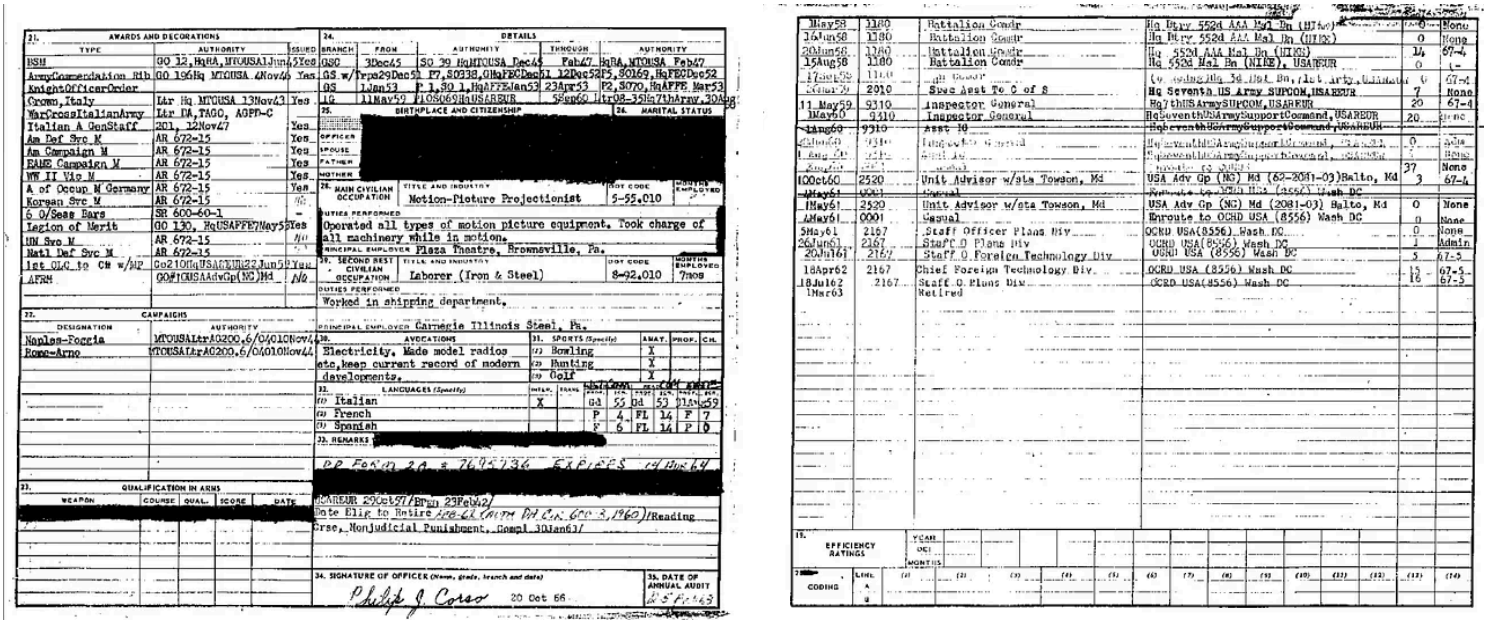
NAME (Last, first, middle) AND SERVICE NUMBER

ITEM CONTINUATION

ITEM NO.	DATA
24	pnAGS; 5May61; P98 UA50118,16May61/28Feb63/P158 DA50642,25Feb63

ITEM NO.	DATA

DA FORM 66C — INSERT SHEET TO DA FORM 66



National Security Council (NSC) Hit, May 31, 1955, Declassified in 2000

Declassified 2000/08/30, NSC (National Security Council), from the CIA Reading Room. It was sent from “Lt. Col. P. J. Corso” to Dr. H. S. Craig, who in 1950 was on the Joint Intelligence Committee, Joint Chiefs of Staff, Pentagon Washington DC.

CIA Reading Room cia-rdp80-01446r000100170003-6: COMMENTS ON USIA PAPER, 'SOME PSYCHOLOGICAL...

M es CONFIDENTIAL approved For Release 2000108/30 : CIA-RDP80-01446R000100170003-6 Office Memorandum ? UNITED...

archive.org

Here’s the official CIA Reading Room link (CIA-RDP80–01446R000100170003–6.pdf). Here’s a backup.

Another document hit is here.

CONFIDENTIAL
Approved For Release 2000/08/30 : CIA-RDP80-01446R000100170003-6

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Dr. H. S. Craig

DATE: May 31, 1955

FROM : Lt. Col. P. J. Corso PJC

SUBJECT: Comments on USIA Paper, "Some Psychological Factors Relating to the Projected Big Four Meeting"

Survey findings were taken from West Germany, France, Italy and Great Britain from a relatively small number of people, and probably from Rome, London and Paris. During my stay in Rome, Prime Minister De Gasperi and his Ministers cautioned me repeatedly not to use opinions or activities in Rome as a yardstick for the remainder of Italy. They stated that the atmosphere, emotions and opinions were generally not in step with the rest of the country. I believe the same is true of Washington, D. C. A good example is the Quemoy-Matsu problem. Statements, newspapers, etc., convey the attitude they are not worth fighting over, yet the Hon. George H. Bender, in a survey among his constituents in Ohio, discovered the following: Defend Quemoy-Matsu - Yes, 11,425; No - 2,829. Use atomic weapons - Yes, 12,121; No, 2,670. Defend Formosa - Yes, 13,723; No - 1,282.

Therefore, disregarding the above and proceeding from the assumption that the findings are a good cross-section of the countries named, the following comments are made:

1. War, Peace and Atomic Weapons. - These polls reveal that the Soviet peace campaigns have had a decided effect in creating fear and confusion especially in the field of atomic weapons. U.S. handling of the subject from a psychological point of view has done little to counter Soviet propaganda.

2. The Threat of Soviet Military Aggression. - This poll reveals an inherent mistrust of the Soviet Union. It also reveals that there is a misunderstanding of U.S. intentions, since in many cases it reveals either distrust or confusion toward U.S. objectives.

3. Neutralism. - This reveals a distrust of the U.S.S.R., but a dangerous leaning toward neutralism.

4. Peaceful Coexistence. - Reveals definite gains for the Soviet propaganda campaign and a definite need to explain the nature of "Peaceful Coexistence - Soviet Style."

CONFIDENTIAL

Document No. _____
Review of this document by CIA has determined that
☒ CIA has no objection to declass
☐ It contains information of CIA interest that must remain classified at TS S C
Authority: HR 70-2
☐ It contains nothing of CIA interest

NSC Declassification/Release Instructions on File

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Approved For Release 2000/08/30 : CIA-RDP80-01446R000100170003-6

5. Big Four Conference and German Reunification. - Definitely in favor of U.S., but reveals a great deal of misunderstanding, confusion and lack of knowledge of U.S. objectives.

6. Western European Union versus a Neutral Reunified Germany. - Poll favors U.S. objectives, but again reveals a lack of knowledge of the real issues.

7. Danger of Communist Subversion. - Reveals a definite lack of knowledge of the nature and control of Communist parties by the Soviet Union.

8. Communist Chinese Participation in the Projected Conference. - Poll favors U.S. objectives, but 39 percent agree or have no opinion on Chinese Communist participation. This reveals that much needs to be done in order to unmask the nature and objectives of the Chinese Communist regime.

Conclusion

Although the poll shows a favorable opinion toward U.S. and Western objectives, it reveals that a large segment lacks knowledge or is not aware of U.S. objectives. It also reveals that Soviet propaganda has been successful in numerous fields. In many cases, the Soviets have achieved their results through default on the part of the U.S. In order to prepare for any eventualities which might arise at the Big Four Conference, it is necessary that the U.S. begin a positive, dynamic program to explain its objectives and expose the nature of Soviet tactics against strategic concepts.

OCB:SPS:PJCorso:mas

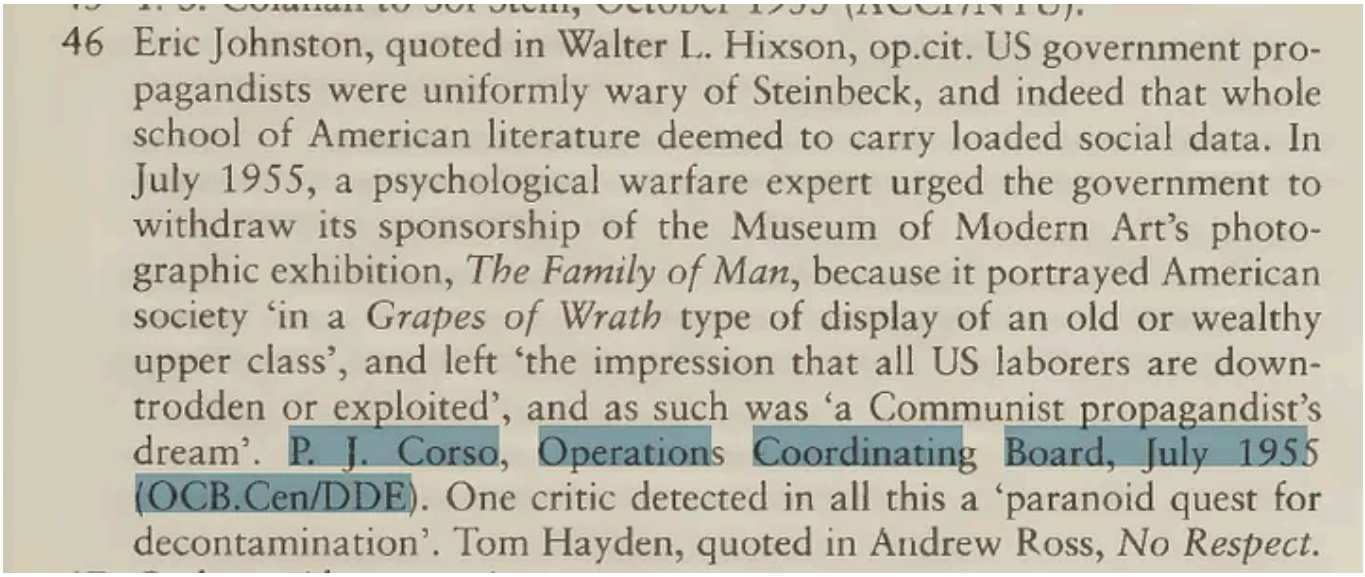
Approved For Release 2000/08/30 : CIA-RDP80-01446R000100170003-6

Open in app ↗

Medium Search Write 99+

Saunders, Frances Stonor, page 459 (Notes and Sources).

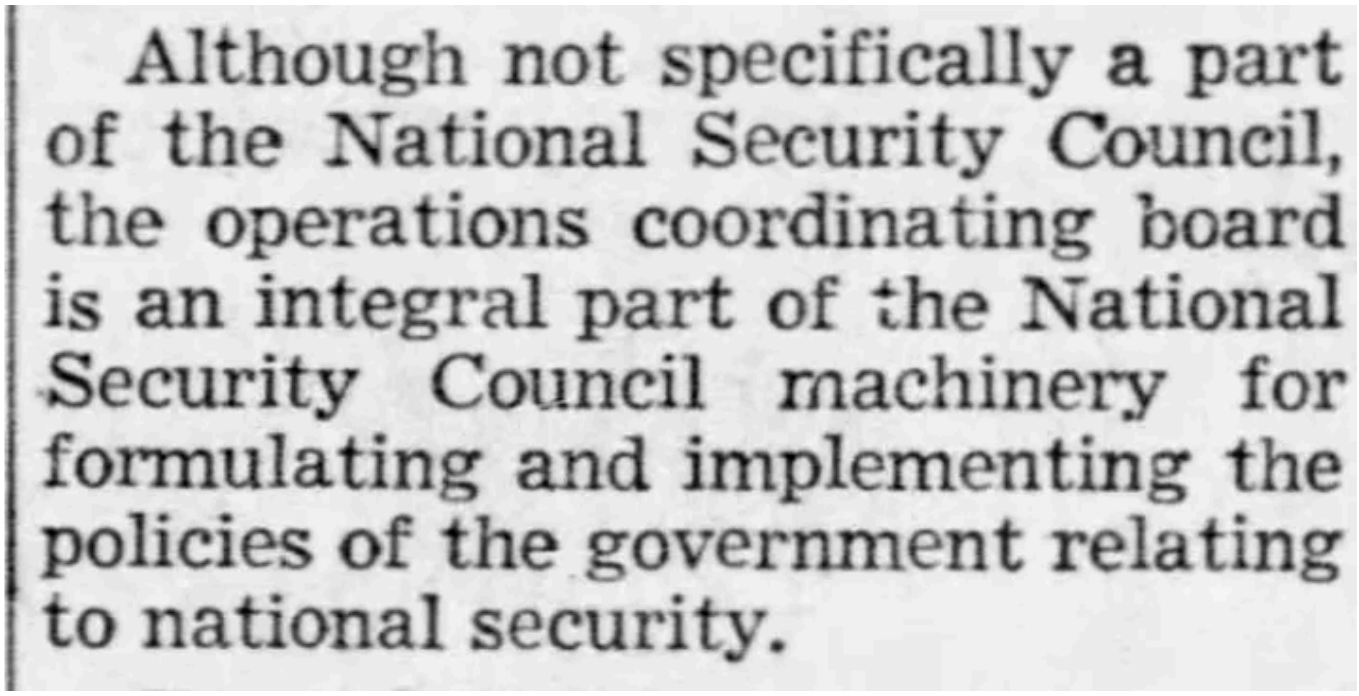
The Operations Coordinating Board (OCB) was created in 1953 during the Eisenhower administration. It functioned as an implementing arm of the National Security Council, responsible for coordinating and overseeing the execution of approved NSC policies across executive departments and agencies. The OCB reported to the NSC; its chairmanship and membership were drawn from senior officials of NSC member agencies (State, Defense, CIA, etc.). The OCB did not set policy independently — its mandate was coordination and follow-through on NSC decisions.



46 Eric Johnston, quoted in Walter L. Hixson, op.cit. US government propagandists were uniformly wary of Steinbeck, and indeed that whole school of American literature deemed to carry loaded social data. In July 1955, a psychological warfare expert urged the government to withdraw its sponsorship of the Museum of Modern Art's photographic exhibition, *The Family of Man*, because it portrayed American society 'in a *Grapes of Wrath* type of display of an old or wealthy upper class', and left 'the impression that all US laborers are downtrodden or exploited', and as such was 'a Communist propagandist's dream'. P. J. Corso, Operations Coordinating Board, July 1955 (OCB.Cen/DDE). One critic detected in all this a 'paranoid quest for decontamination'. Tom Hayden, quoted in Andrew Ross, *No Respect*.

What Really Was the OCB (Operations Coordinating Board)?

See *Reno Gazette*-Journal, Reno, Nevada, Tue., Aug. 31, 1954, Page 24:


Although not specifically a part of the National Security Council, the operations coordinating board is an integral part of the National Security Council machinery for formulating and implementing the policies of the government relating to national security.

Aug. 31, 1954

US Army OCRD: Office of the Chief, Research and Development

So far I've been unable to find any solid hits for the Army's "Foreign Technology Division", 1961–1962 (or any year for that matter). All hits I've found so far are for the Air Force's well-known FTD in Dayton, Ohio.

However in 1961–1962 Corso was at the "OCRD" according to his DA Form 66 above. The OCRD existed, here's there magazine from 1967:

D101.52/3:8/8

ARMY RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

MONTHLY NEWSMAGAZINE OF THE OFFICE OF THE CHIEF, RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT
Vol. 8, No. 8 September 1967 • HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY • Washington, D.C.

ASAP Plans Fall Meet On Aviation Technology

Army Scientific Advisory Panel (ASAP) members and consultants will hold their fall meeting at the U.S. Army Aviation Materiel Laboratories, Fort Eustis, Va., Oct. 15-17.

The theme will be "Advanced Technology and Operations in Air Mobility." Noted aircraft designer Clarence L. "Kelly" Johnson, vice president for Advanced Development Projects at Lockheed Aircraft Corp., is programed as guest speaker at the banquet.

Dr. John D. Baldeschwieler, an ASAP consultant since 1965, has accepted the invitation of Secretary of the Army Stanley R. Resor to become a panel member. Dr. Ali B. Cambel and Dr. Theodore B.

(Continued on page 4)

U.S. Scientist Heads SHAPE Tech Center

Appointed in mid-August as director of the Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers Europe (SHAPE) Technical Center (STC), Dr. Robert Kahal is the first U.S. citizen to guide the activities of scientists from 13 SHAPE countries.

The 10-year key staff member of the Institute for Defense Analyses (IDA), Washington, D C., moved into the newly created PL-313 position at The Hague, Netherlands, following approval of his selection by SHAPE leaders and the North Atlantic Council. Previous directors have been British and Canadian citizens.

Dr. Kahal graduated from Cooper University in 1943 and continued his education at the Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn (PIB), earning an MEE degree in 1947 and a doctorate in electrical engineering

(Continued on page 2)

Featured in This Issue . . .

UHF Satellite LES-5 Achieves Tri-Service Tactical Link.....p. 6
DCA Director Briefs House Subcommittee on IDCSP.....p. 6
Cols Bates, Chavis, Lynch Take New OCRD Positions.....p. 11
OCRD Cosponsors World's Highest ES Research Facility.....p. 11
Army Engineers Develop Hydraulic Modeling as Precise Science.....p. 18
27 New OCRD Personnel Include 5 Division Chiefs.....p. 22
8 of 32 on 2-Star List Served in Research and Development.....p. 26
19 R&D Colonels Selected for Promotion.....p. 30
Edgewood Arsenal's 15 'Eyes' Aid Medical Research.....p. 36

50 THEMIS Grants Broaden Research Base

Expansion of the nation's centers of excellence in science and technology at institutions of higher education—an objective set by President Johnson in September 1965—will begin this fall with 50 research programs in 30 states and the District of Columbia.

Secretary of Defense Robert S. McNamara announced selection of the research programs, following several months of evaluation of 480 proposals submitted by educational institutions. Congress has allocated $20.5 million for the current academic year and the Department of Defense has requested 50 additional programs next year.

The Army is the sponsor of research in 15 areas, the Navy 17, the Air Force, 13, and the Advanced Research Projects Agency (ARPA), Office of the Director of Defense Research and Engineering (ODDR&E), 5.

Project THEMIS, as the expansion program is termed, is the result of nearly two years of intensive planning by the Department of Defense through ODDR&E and the Military Departments.

President Johnson's message called upon all federal research and development agencies to examine existing practices and to explore the possibility of creating new opportunities and of achieving a wider geographical distribution of Defense reaearch funds.

Project THEMIS favors institutions which have not previously received sub-

(Continued on page 3)

UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA LIBRARIES OCT 1967 DOCUMENTS SECTION

SHAPE Nuclear Head Named Army Deputy Chief of R&D

(See story on page 9)

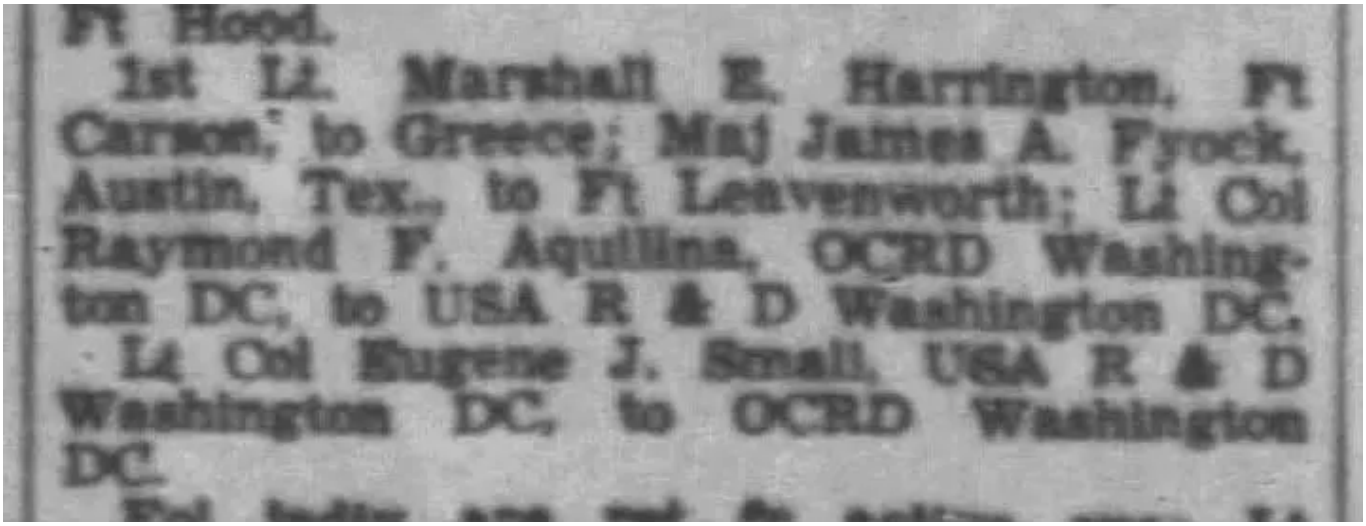
Maj Gen Robert E. Coffin

ASA (R&D) Talks From Vietnam to Hawaii by Satellite

FIRST HAWAII-BOUND CALL from U.S. Army Vietnam (USARV) via new series of communications satellites is made by Dr. Russell D. O'Neal, Assistant Secretary of the Army (R&D), to Chief of Staff Lt Gen Edgar C. Doleman, U.S. Army Pacific. Shown left to right are Lt Gen A. W. Betts, Chief of Army R&D; Brig Gen John R. Guthrie, Director of Developments, Office, Chief of Research and Development, Department of the Army; and Brig Gen Robert D. Terry, commanding general of the 1st Signal Brigade and USARV's Chief of Communications and Electronics. Secretary O'Neal recently toured Army combat and support units to evaluate equipment developed under Army R&D Contracts. *(See related stories on page 6)*

Army OCRD Magazine, Sept. 1967

The OCRD existed in Washington DC in 1963, as an “R&D” related org:


Ft Hood.
1st Lt Marshall E. Harrington, Ft Carson, to Greece; Maj James A. Frock, Austin, Tex., to Ft Leavenworth; Lt Col Raymond F. Aquilina, OCRD Washington DC, to USA R & D Washington DC.
Lt Col Eugene J. Small, USA R & D Washington DC, to OCRD Washington DC.

OCRD Washington

General Arthur G. Trudeau’s Army R&D org was extremely forward looking:

5/10/1959: “These flying saucers are typical of the miracles coming out of the Army’s crack Research and Development organization. Lieutenant General Arthur G. Trudeau, the brilliant, 57-year-old Chief of Army R & D, says, “One often hears people speak about the Army of the Future. The truth is that the Army of the Future is, in many respects, already here.”

OUR NEWEST WEAPONS

Flying Saucers and Nylon Tanks

For the first time the Army raises the curtain on its startling atom-age hardware

By DONALD ROBINSON

THE "MORTIZER"—half mortar, half howitzer—lobs 105-millimeter shells over hilly barriers with deadly, long-range accuracy.

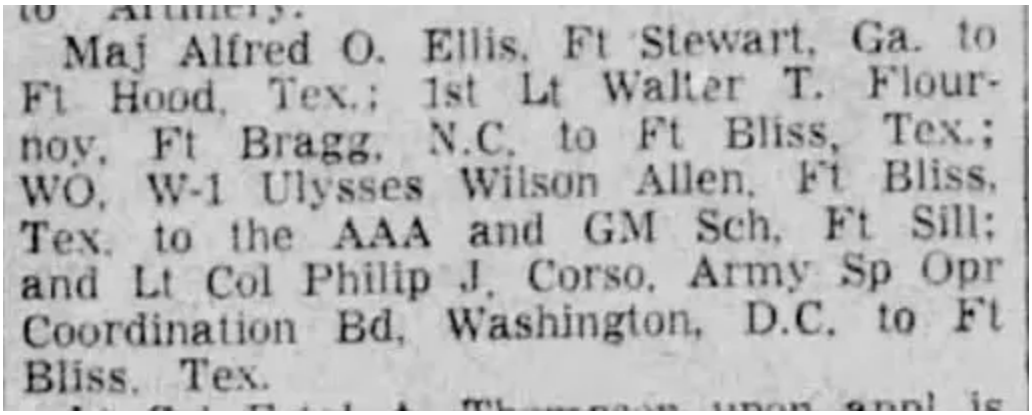
THE AMAZING SAUCERS can carry up to a dozen troops each, at 400 miles an hour, and zoom to 20,000 feet as easily as they'll hover beneath a radar screen.

5/10/1959, Jacksonville Journal

Microfilm Records — Corroborative Data

I've started to search for corroboration of his military record in the newspaper microfilm archives, and other public databases scanned from microfilm and paper records. His DA Form 66 above can be easily corroborated from numerous public microfilm and database hits.

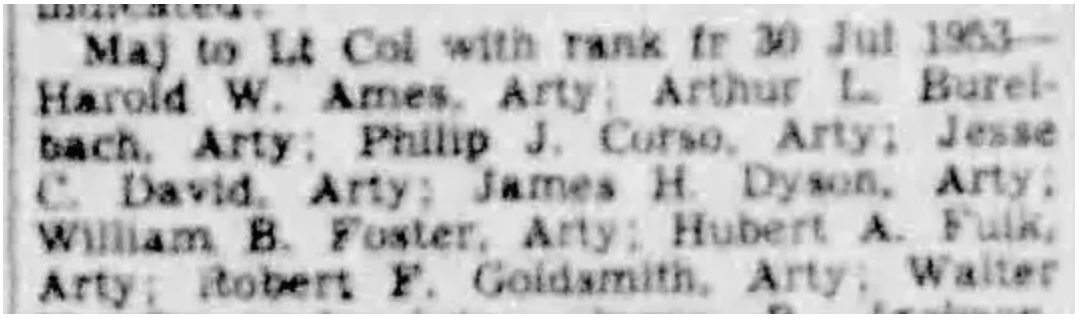
For example, here's his "Army Orders" published in the *The Lawton Constitution*, Lawton, Oklahoma, Wed. Oct 3, 1956, Page 10:



Maj Alfred O. Ellis, Ft Stewart, Ga. to Ft Hood, Tex.; 1st Lt Walter T. Flournoy, Ft Bragg, N.C. to Ft Bliss, Tex.; WO, W-1 Ulysses Wilson Allen, Ft Bliss, Tex. to the AAA and GM Sch, Ft Sill; and Lt Col Philip J. Corso, Army Sp Opr Coordination Bd, Washington, D.C. to Ft Bliss, Tex.

Army Orders —published Oct. 3, 1956

He was promoted from Major to Lt. Col. on 30 Jul 1953 — which corroborates the date on his DA Form 66 above. See the *The Lawton Constitution,* Lawton, Oklahoma, Fri., Aug. 14, 1953, Page 17:

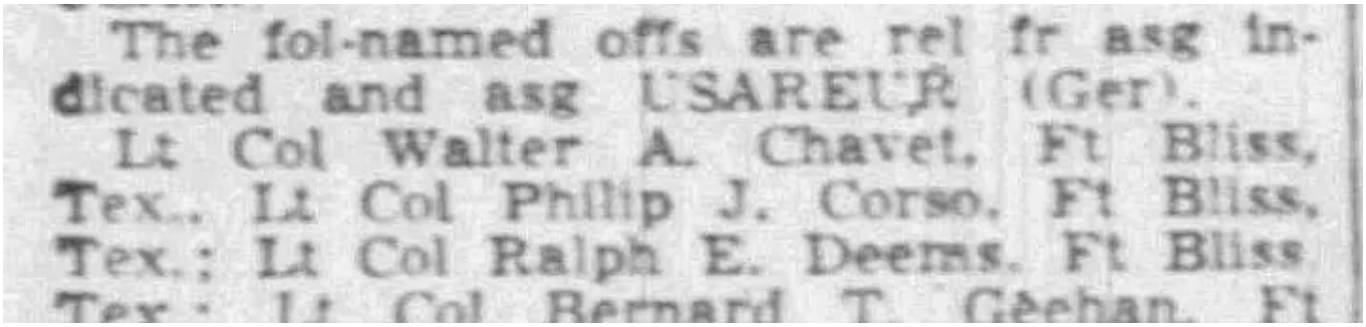


Maj to Lt Col with rank fr 30 Jul 1953— Harold W. Ames, Arty; Arthur L. Burelbach, Arty; Philip J. Corso, Arty; Jesse C. David, Arty; James H. Dyson, Arty; William B. Foster, Arty; Hubert A. Fulk, Arty; Robert F. Goldsmith, Arty; Walter

Army Orders — published July 30, 1953

Notice it also says “Arty” (Artillery).

Army Orders — May 5, 1957, assigned to USAREUR (Germany):


The fol-named offs are rel fr asg indicated and asg USAREUR (Ger).
Lt Col Walter A. Chavet, Ft Bliss, Tex., Lt Col Philip J. Corso, Ft Bliss, Tex.; Lt Col Ralph E. Deems, Ft Bliss

Army Orders —published May 5, 1957

"The 3d Missile Battalion of the 71st Artillery "adopted" the children last year after Lt. Col. Philip J. Corso arrived to assume command." See *The Baltimore Sun*, Baltimore, Maryland, Wed., Oct. 22, 1958, Page 5:

He did!" she replied, shiv-
ing wanly. "Just wait till I am
going home!"

Orphanage Being Built

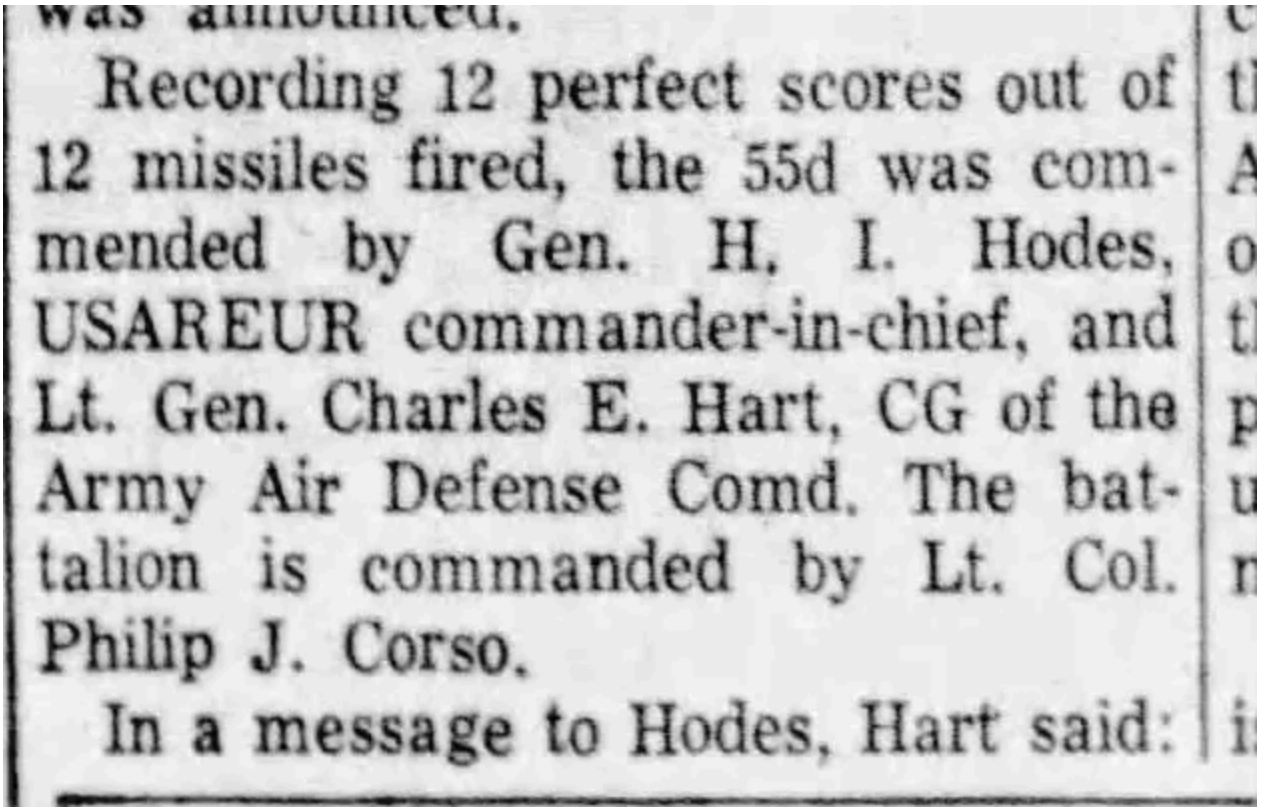
Lieutenant Pinkard will stay as long as needed, but he must be back by November 1, for on that day ground will be broken for a new orphanage which his unit is building for 81 German children.

The 3d Missile Battalion of the 71st Artillery "adopted" the children last year after Lt. Col. Philip J. Corso arrived to assume command.

Investigating civilian needs, Colonel Corso and Lieutenant Pinkard, public relations officer, visited an orphanage where 81 children were being cared for in five rooms.

The Baltimore Sun, Oct. 22, 1958, Page 5

Here's another, from the *Fort Pierce Tribune*, Fort Pierce, Florida, Sun., Nov. 23, 1958, Page 20. "The battalion [USAREUR] is commanded by Lt. Col. Philip J. Corso."



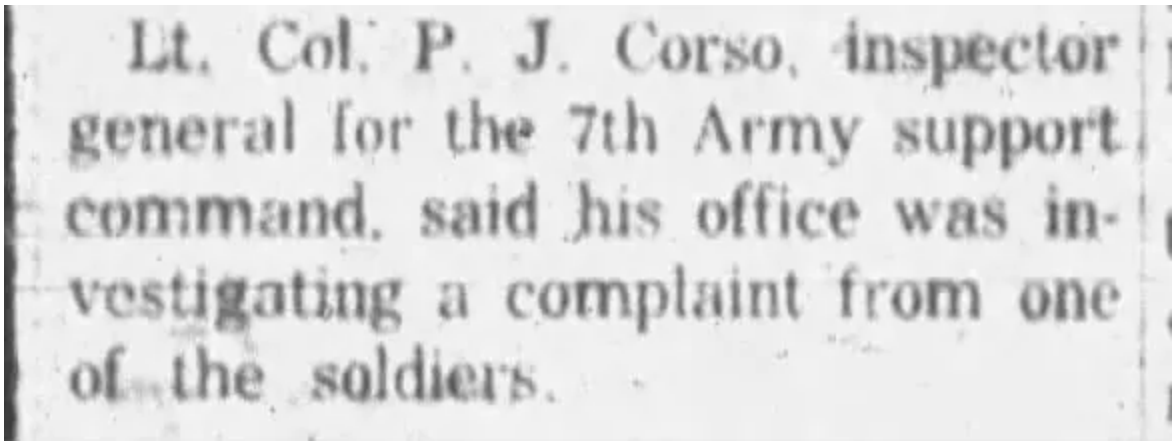
was announced.

Recording 12 perfect scores out of 12 missiles fired, the 55d was commended by Gen. H. I. Hodes, USAREUR commander-in-chief, and Lt. Gen. Charles E. Hart, CG of the Army Air Defense Comd. The battalion is commanded by Lt. Col. Philip J. Corso.

In a message to Hodes, Hart said:

Fort Pierce Tribune, Nov. 23, 1958, Page 20

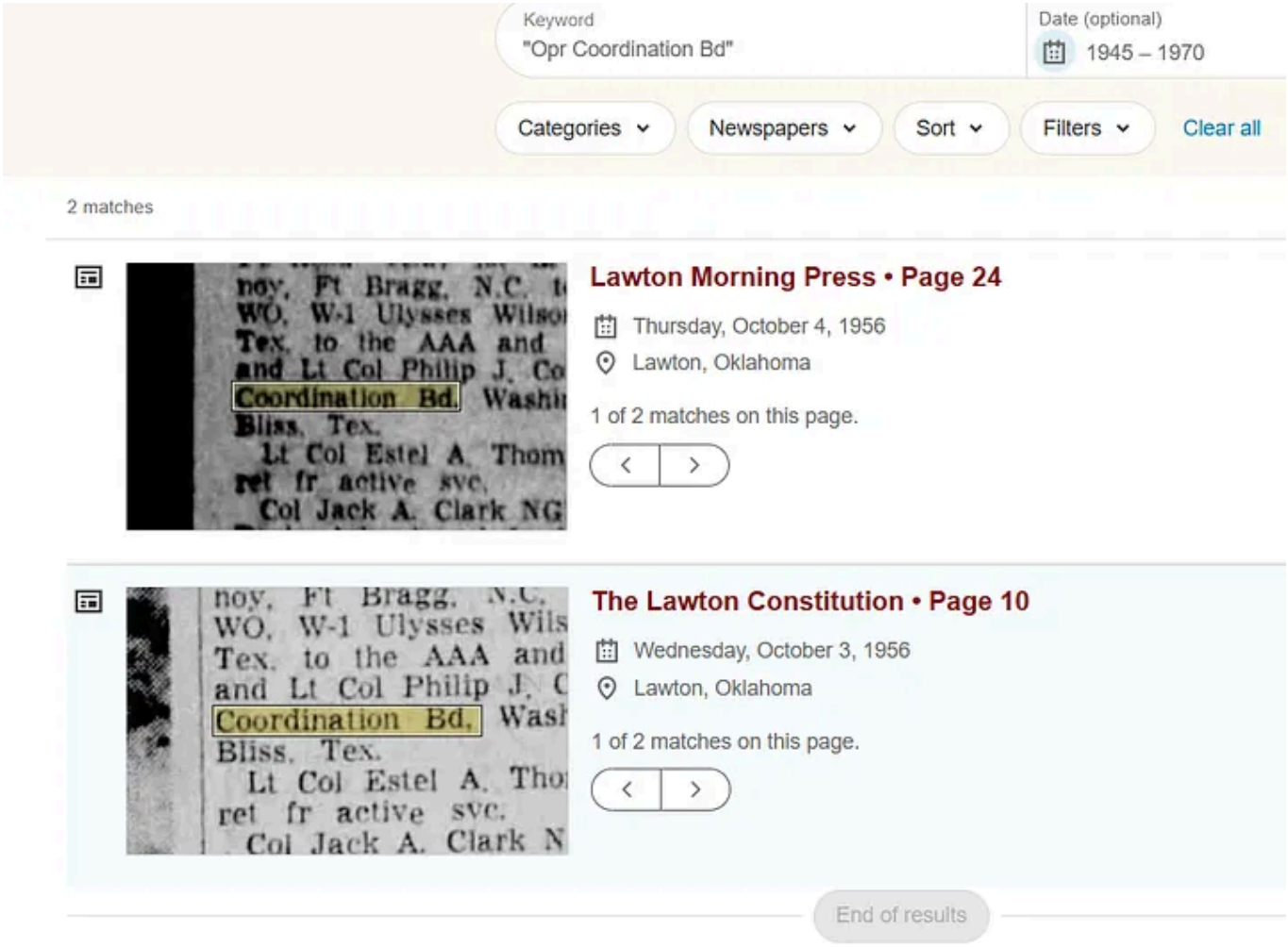
See *Anadarko Daily News*, Anadarko, Oklahoma, Mon., Mar. 7, 1960, Page 2, "Lt. Col. P. J. Corso, inspector general for the 7th Army support command, said his office was investigating a complaint from one of the soldiers". This posting matches his DA Form 66, above.


Lt. Col. P. J. Corso, inspector general for the 7th Army support command, said his office was investigating a complaint from one of the soldiers.

Mar. 7, 1960

"Opr Coordination Bd" — Exact 1956 hits for Lt. Col. Philip J. Corso

When I search for specific quoted phrases (and abbreviations) from Lt. Col. Corso's military record (DA Form 66) in microfilm search engines, like "Opr Coordination Bd", the results lead directly and unequivocally to Lt. Col. Philip J. Corso:



To try the exact search yourself:

https://www.newspapers.com/search/results/?date-end=1970&date-start=1945&keyword=%22Opr+Coordination+Bd%22

Here's one of the hits.

His DA Form 66 is accurate.

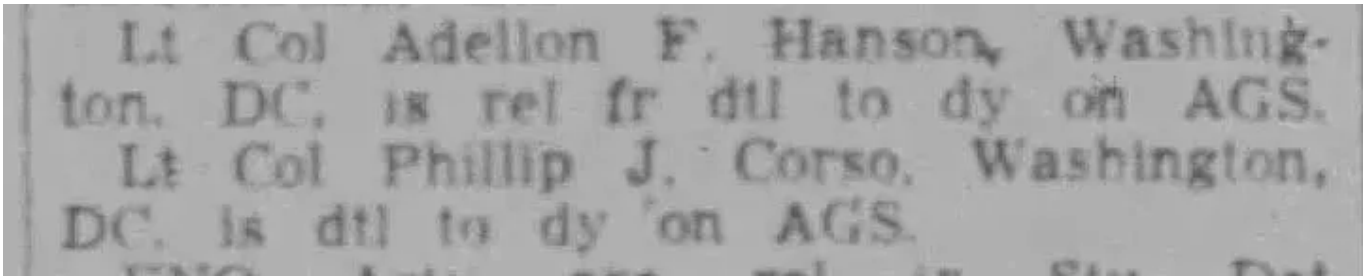
Key Microfilm Hit: Transferred for Duty on Army General Staff on May 24, 1961

See the *Lawton Morning Press*, Lawton, Oklahoma, Wed., May 24, 1961, Page 18. Of course, that General would be Gen. Arthur Trudeau.

"dtl" = "detailed"

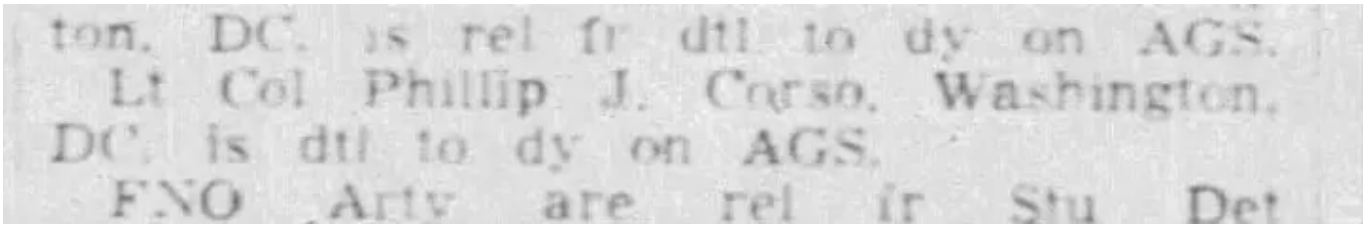
"dy" = "duty"

"AGS" = "Army General Staff" (not "Adjutant General's Staff" — that wouldn't be historically consistent with the DA Form 66 above, where it says OCRD)


Lt Col Adellon F. Hanson, Washington, DC, is rel fr dtl to dy on AGS.
Lt Col Phillip J. Corso, Washington, DC, is dtl to dy on AGS.

Army Orders, published May 24, 1961

Corroborative hit, the day before:


ton, DC, is rel fr dtl to dy on AGS.
Lt Col Phillip J. Corso, Washington, DC, is dtl to dy on AGS.
FNO Arty are rel fr Stu Det

Army Orders, published May 23, 1961

1965 Newspaper Article on His Career

See *Valley Times*, North Hollywood, California, Sat., Apr. 3, 1965, Page 8, here.

Page 8 VALLEY TIMES, Saturday, April 3, 1965

REAL-LIFE JAMES BOND FINDS:

Capitol Hill Warfare As Deadly As Kremlin

By WILLARD EDWARDS
Chicago Tribune Press Service

Washington, April 3

What happens to the real-life James Bonds of the shadowy world of espionage and intrigue when they retire from official service?

What is their lot when, after a life of danger in coping with their Communist counterparts in faraway lands, they are forced to seek more peaceful pursuits and a living for themselves and their families?

One of these anonymous heroes of the United States Army's Intelligence and Counter-Intelligence Corps has found the answer in recent months.

He has been subjected to a campaign of harassment and character assassination, designed to deprive him of a congressional committee post in which he could use his vast knowledge to assist investigations and subversions here and abroad.

THIS IS the story, never told before, of Lt. Col. Philip J. Corso, now 49 years old, who retired in 1963 after more than two decades of military service which ranged from permitted his acceptance of these awards.

His 17 decorations include the Legion of Merit, Bronze Star, and Commendation Medal with three oak leaf clusters.

Ordered to the Far East at the outbreak of the Korean war, he became chief of the special projects branch, G-2, and earned note as an expert of the intelligence system of the Communist enemy. His report on Communist organization and methods in prisoner of war camps earned him a citation. Henry Cabot Lodge, American Ambassador to the United Nations, wrote Corso a personal letter of thanks in 1954 for material which helped him to combat Russian propaganda in the UN.

Corso became an intelligence expert by accident. He grew up in the small town of California, Pa., 30 miles southwest of Pittsburgh and was studying to be a technical engineer when the draft engulfed him as a private. He was to remain in uniform 21 years.

Commissioned a second lieutenant in 1942, he was ordered to military intelligence training school

to have stated that this list was the key to so-called Fabian-Socialists in the government. Trudeau gave the list to J. Edgar Hoover, director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. The list was later placed in the files of the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee with the authority and approval of the Defense Department. It has never been made public and the charge against Corso failed when it was shown that the report made no mention of Fabian-Socialists but merely showed the positions held by people influential in making policy.

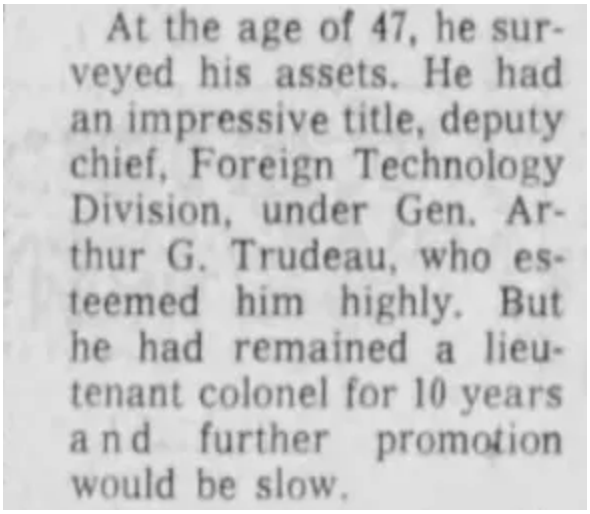
CORSO WAS also alleged to have said that Lee Harvey Oswald, assassin of President John F. Kennedy, was an agent for the Central Intelligence Agency. The facts, inquiry developed, were that Corso, solicited for information in connection with the Warren Commission inquiry, reported that a certain Communist in Texas was spreading the rumor that Oswald was an FBI agent. The information was passed on to the FBI which had already denied that Oswald

Africa to Italy to Korea. where his talents were ever worked for the FBI.

1965

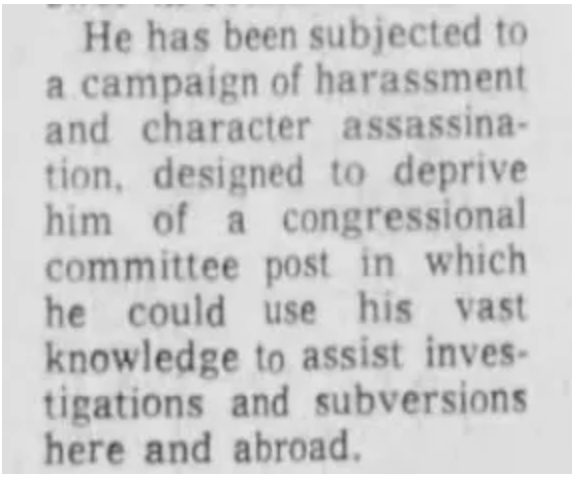
> *The major "crime" lodged against Corso, it finally developed, was that he had testified before the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee in 1961, giving information covering government policy and policy implications for a 10 year period.*
>
> ***The testimony was never made public because it covered "sensitive" National Security Council matters. Corso had been a staff member of the Operations Coordinating Board in the White House from 1954 to 1957.***

I think his career had flatlined because he testified to the Senate. Corso rocked the boat.


At the age of 47, he surveyed his assets. He had an impressive title, deputy chief, Foreign Technology Division, under Gen. Arthur G. Trudeau, who esteemed him highly. But he had remained a lieutenant colonel for 10 years and further promotion would be slow.

1965

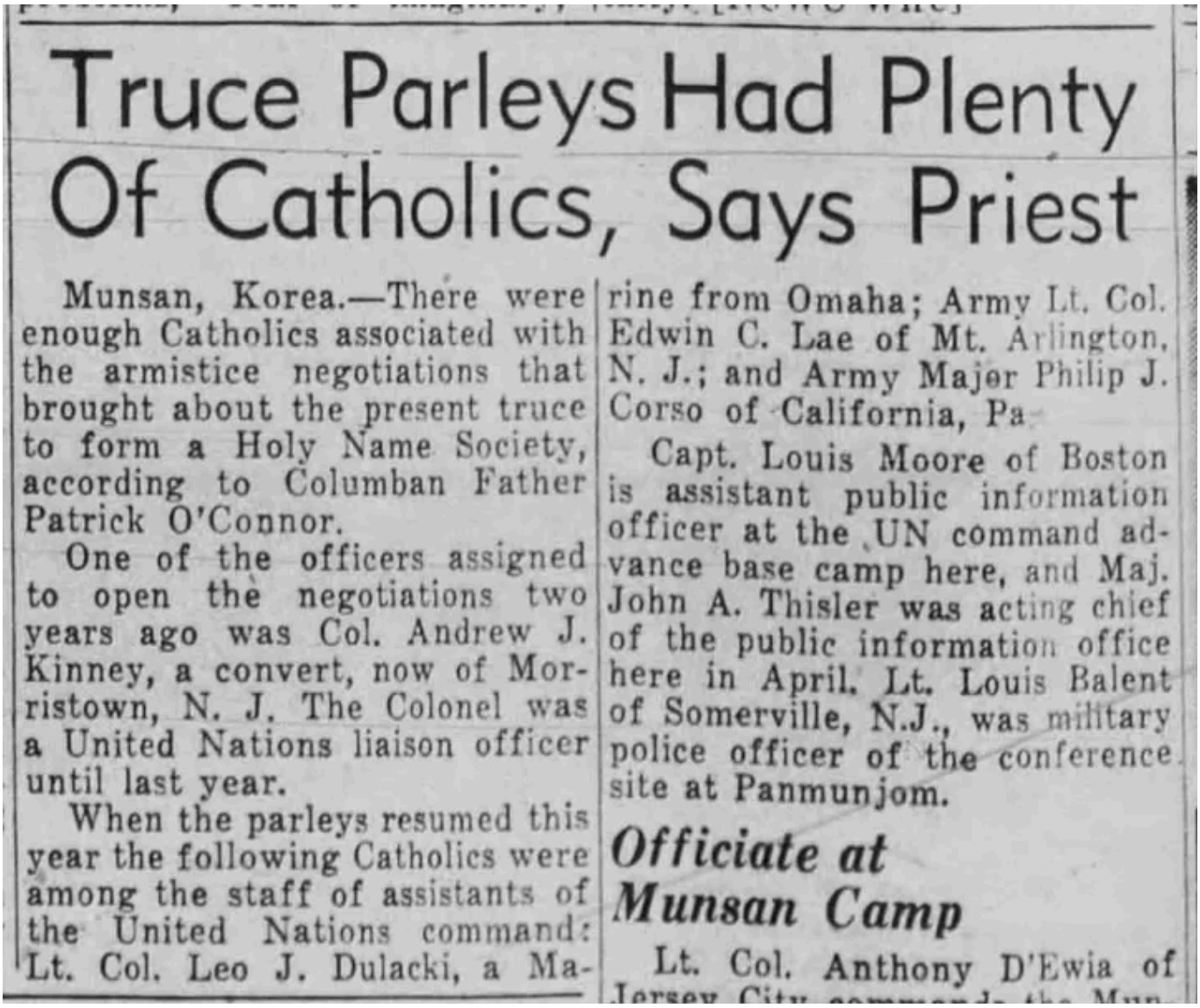
He was subjected to "character assassination", because he was willing to testify. It's ongoing today, visible on Wikipedia, because he was willing to tell the public the truth about the UAP situation, crash retrievals, etc. before he passed away.


He has been subjected to a campaign of harassment and character assassination, designed to deprive him of a congressional committee post in which he could use his vast knowledge to assist investigations and subversions here and abroad.

Panmunjom, Korea — 1953 Peace Conference

"Army Major Philip J. Corso of California PA" was at the Panmunjom Truce/Peace Conference, just like he stated in his July 1997 interview with Art Bell.

See the *Lake Shore Visitor*, Erie, Pennsylvania, Fri., Aug. 7, 1953, Page 9:



Truce Parleys Had Plenty Of Catholics, Says Priest

Munsan, Korea.—There were enough Catholics associated with the armistice negotiations that brought about the present truce to form a Holy Name Society, according to Columban Father Patrick O'Connor.

One of the officers assigned to open the negotiations two years ago was Col. Andrew J. Kinney, a convert, now of Morristown, N. J. The Colonel was a United Nations liaison officer until last year.

When the parleys resumed this year the following Catholics were among the staff of assistants of the United Nations command: Lt. Col. Leo J. Dulacki, a Marine from Omaha; Army Lt. Col. Edwin C. Lae of Mt. Arlington, N. J.; and Army Major Philip J. Corso of California, Pa.

Capt. Louis Moore of Boston is assistant public information officer at the UN command advance base camp here, and Maj. John A. Thisler was acting chief of the public information office here in April. Lt. Louis Balent of Somerville, N.J., was military police officer of the conference site at Panmunjom.

Officiate at Munsan Camp

Lt. Col. Anthony D'Ewia of

Aug. 7, 1953

July 1997 Radio Interview

In this Coast to Coast audio interview on 7/23/97 (mirror here), and former UAP program insider (mirror here), Dr. John B. Alexander clearly stated on the program that he checked into Philip Corso's background extensively and found him to be legitimate. Alexander and Corso appeared in the same program, speaking together. Here's a YouTube clip of the show.

Alexander stated he consulted with several generals about Corso, and “they gave him very high marks”. He also stated he checked into his background in Washington DC. More here:

US Army Lt. Col. Philip J. Corso and Col. John B. Alexander Interviewed by Art Bell in 1997

In this Coast to Coast audio interview on 7/23/97, UFO insider, and the former head of the UAP/UFO Program, Dr. John B...

medium.com

Other Misc. Newspaper Microfilm Hits

- The Amarillo Globe-Times, Amarillo, Texas, Tue., Mar 14, 1967, Page 5 — Interview with Corso:

Lt. Col. Philip J. Corso

Clipping found in The Amarillo Globe-Times published in Amarillo, Texas on 3/14/1967. Lt. Col. Philip J. Corso

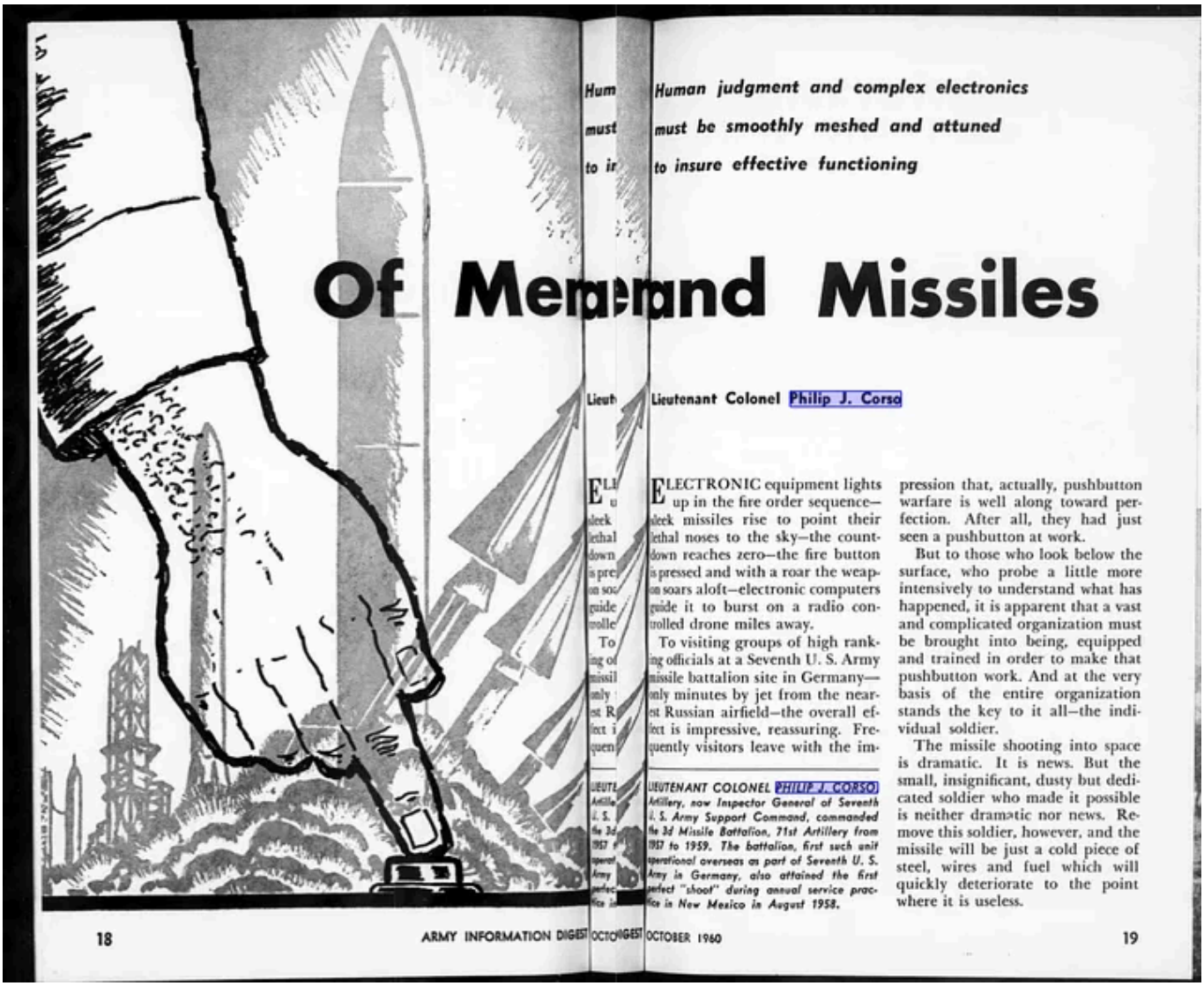
www.newspapers.com

- https://www.newspapers.com/article/the-star-press-philip-corso/181598311/
- https://www.newspapers.com/article/the-mountain-eagle-lt-col-philip-j-co/157531497/
- https://www.newspapers.com/article/the-palm-beach-post-lt-col-phillip-j/157531400/

- https://www.newspapers.com/article/the-lawton-constitution-philip-j-corso/105995712/
- https://www.newspapers.com/article/the-catholic-advance-philip-j-corso/105995657/

Official US Military Publications

Published in *The Official Army Information Digest Magazine*, "Of Men and Missiles", page 18:



Human judgment and complex electronics must be smoothly meshed and attuned to insure effective functioning

Of Men and Missiles

Lieutenant Colonel Philip J. Corso

ELECTRONIC equipment lights up in the fire order sequence—sleek missiles rise to point their lethal noses to the sky—the countdown reaches zero—the fire button is pressed and with a roar the weapon soars aloft—electronic computers guide it to burst on a radio controlled drone miles away.

To visiting groups of high ranking officials at a Seventh U. S. Army missile battalion site in Germany—only minutes by jet from the nearest Russian airfield—the overall effect is impressive, reassuring. Frequently visitors leave with the impression that, actually, pushbutton warfare is well along toward perfection. After all, they had just seen a pushbutton at work.

But to those who look below the surface, who probe a little more intensively to understand what has happened, it is apparent that a vast and complicated organization must be brought into being, equipped and trained in order to make that pushbutton work. And at the very basis of the entire organization stands the key to it all—the individual soldier.

The missile shooting into space is dramatic. It is news. But the small, insignificant, dusty but dedicated soldier who made it possible is neither dramatic nor news. Remove this soldier, however, and the missile will be just a cold piece of steel, wires and fuel which will quickly deteriorate to the point where it is useless.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL PHILIP J. CORSO, Artillery, now Inspector General of Seventh U. S. Army Support Command, commanded the 3d Missile Battalion, 71st Artillery from 1957 to 1959. The battalion, first such unit operational overseas as part of Seventh U. S. Army in Germany, also attained the first perfect "shoot" during annual service practice in New Mexico in August 1958.

Army Times 1953–08–08: Vol 14 Issue 1:

AUGUST 8, 1953

Field Grade List Announced

(Continued from Page One)

the three field grades appear at the end of this article.

Most of the 570 field grade promotions went to make new majors. In all, 352 officers are wearing shiny new gold leaves. This promotion list exhausts the recommended list for promotion to major which was established by the Spring, 1953, board. Except for a few whose promotions are awaiting reports, no new majors will be made until a new selection board convenes. Included in the 352 were 44 who made major under the five percent provision.

Next largest list was the group which made lieutenant colonel, a total of 168. This recommended list, also selected by a 1953 board, is not yet exhausted, but is expected to be in the August promotions.

Fifty new colonels were also made, their names coming from the 1951 recommended list contained in GO 82. The July promotions carried the list through No. 628 on the general order. In August, this list should finally be exhausted. There remain 190 officers on the list, including professional as well as Army list officers.

* * *

OF THE NEW majors made, 335 are Army list officers. 51 of them are Regulars, 275 Reservists and nine Guardsmen. Seven JAG officers—three RA and four USAR, nine WAC officers—four RA and five USAR, and one RA WMSC officer made major also. Promotions appeared in SO 147. Date of rank of the new majors is July 29, 1953.

Most of the new lieutenant colonels are Army list, 157 out of the 168. Of them, 42 are Regulars, 113 Reservists and two Guardsmen. From the professional lists, four Chaplains—three RA and one Guard officers marked with an (n):

LT. COL.	TO COL.
*Thomas W. Ackert	Ray Haynes
*Albert D. Albro	*Nell F. Hein
*T. H. Andrews	*David W. Hiester
T. D. Ashworth	*Ward C. Howard
*John O. Beckner	*William C. Jesse
*James A. Branch	*Joseph W. Johnston
R. B. Carleton	*Ralph A. Jones Jr.
Frank C. Castagnoto	*Melvin W. Kernkamp
*Robert H. Colwell	Carroll V. King
*Enal W. Culbertson	*Donald M. MacWillie
*Homer K. Curtis	*Albert E. McCollam
*Wesley B. Edwards	*T. H. McKenzie
Arthur J. Fallen Jr.	John L. Miles
Randolph V. Fite	Ray M. Munger
Robert M. Fowler	*John Norton
*Harry A. Hall Jr.	*Gordon B. Page
*Lewis A. Hall	*Edwin S. Palmer
*Louis P. Hamele	*Albert L. Reed
*Harry F. Hansen	*John R. Riley
*James G. Hattox	*Robert H. Schellman
*Wilson M. Hawkins	*Robert H. Schulz
*David G. Sherrard	Paul H. Spivey
*Elbert M. Sleeker	*Earl Sutton
*Rollin H. Smith	*A. T. Terry Jr.
*Wm. D. Smith Jr.	*Lloyd P. Van Court

MAJ. TO LT. COL.	
John G. Aldrich	Charles W. Lee
Albert P. Alexander	*James W. Linn
Harold W. Ames	Bert L. Linquist
James C. Bagley	*Percy P. Lisk Jr.
Gilbert B. Baird	*William J. Logan
*Richard T. Batson	*Paul A. Loop
John E. Baudin	Wilbour C. Lown
Cletus E. Beard	Joseph J. Luthman
*Robert W. Betchtel	Goffrey J. Lynch
Robert J. Bickford	*Robert T. Mailheau
*Daniel C. Bird	Eugene I. Manes
Edward H. Bissell	James J. Martin
Sam W. Boone	*Edw. E. McBride Jr.
Jesse N. Bradshaw	John J. McCarthy
William C. Brannon	Edw. D. McCrackin
nJesse H. Brown	Lloyd S. McLain
*James M. Browning	Charles S. Merriam
Arthur L. Burelbach	*Sidney A. Miller
George E. Burna	*Joe V. Morey
*Franklin D. Bush	Jack E. Moss
John A Carlisle	Gerald H. Munn
Charles M. Carty	Lamar D. Munroe
Peter F. Chambers	Joseph V. Myers
Roy L. Chatham	Joe Nowick
Edward Cielinski	George L. OBrien Jr.
Thomas J. Cockrell	*Joseph A. Oogle
Ralph H. Collins	*J. T. Omenhiser Jr.
*Lewis W. Conway	Henry E. Ornechowski
Neice L. Coop	Edward F. Pacheco
Philip J. Corso	Edward B. Parrish
Edward T. Cronin	*Geo. E. Parsons Jr.
*Marion L. Daman	Harold J. Payne
Walter L. Bartley	John Lamp
*William E. Bates Jr.	Harlan E. Laughead
John D. Battle	Wilton A. Lee
Milton A. Benford	Ralph A. Leighton Jr.
Paul F. Benson	Solomon Lesnow
Causa E. Berry	Richard A. Lewis
Richard H. Betts	Richard G. Ligon
Raymond L. Bielak	Kenneth H. Lillie
Harman P. Bigler	Kermit F. Lindell
John F. Birkner	Charles F. Lindimore
*Stewart P. Blake	Frank A. Linth
Roland V. Blosjo	*Lloyd E. Lorentzen
James M. Bradley	Ralph F. Lounsberry
Elias B. Brand	Stanley M. Lucas
*Ernest P. Braucher	Sam Lurey
Harold Brewer	Charles W. Lutman
Douglas A. Brigden	Anthony M. Lydon
Eugene S Brown	Paul B. Lyle
Kenneth F. Brown	*William D. Lynch
Athal E. Burgan	Thomas W. MacClure
William H. Burk	Daniel P. MacDonald
*Martin J. Burke Jr.	Walter V. Makarewicz
*Bruce Burnett	Orville G. Mandigo
Robert S. Cadigan	Milton S. Marcus
Richard E. Campbell	Martin Marden
*Jerry O. Capka	Wm. J. Marshall Jr.
*John T. Carley Jr.	Thomas H. Martin
Harold J. Carroll	Wallace B. Martin
*Charles F. Carter Jr.	Andrew Matchick
*Douglas H. Carter	Howard Mattingly
Robert T. Carter	Anthony R. Mattos
Theodore F. Carter	Donald W. McAvey
Michael R. Casarella	Joseph L. McBride
H. C. Castleberry	John C. McCaskill
Maurice H. Cazel	Edward E. McCollum
Charles T. Church	Robert McDonald
Paul R. Clapper	Jos. H. McEldowney
nAlfred V. Clark	Boyd McGinn
Roger W. Clark	James L. McHenry
Eugene H. Clay	Chas. J. McLaughlin
*Earl J. Cobey	John F. McMahon
Theodore Cocheu 3d	Russell G. Meintzer
Thos. V. Coleman Jr.	Vatson A. Meserolle
Gilbert R. Collins	*Howard C. Metzler
Howard G. Comfort	Chester S. Milka
*Warren G. Cosby	Jackson P. Miller
Earl R. Cox	James R. Miller
Clarence W. Coyne	Wilfred M. M. Minter
Ralph H. Cross	Thomas J. Monaghan
E. W. Cunningham	Wendell L. Monson
John J. Curran Jr.	Hugh S. Montgomery
*Charles H. Curtis	Jack Montgomery
Stanley Czatka	Robert S. Moon
Martin C. Czechowicz	Carroll C. Moore
Serge J. Dankevich	William R. Moratelli
Charles E. Davis	Allen E. Morris
Russell H. Dawson	Alfred Morrow
*John F. Dennington	Hubert F. Mulcahy Jr.
Harold A. Dibble	Israel N. Munaker
James M. Dillard	Fernando J. Munoz
Paul C. Dillon	Charles E. Murello
Jean P. Doerr	James R. Myers
Leroy Doppel	James L. Mylar
Nestor J. Dourlet Jr.	Ralph D. Newby
Wayne J. Dreyer	Charles E. Nihan
Arthur Drucker	*Wm. VanD. Ochs Jr
Daniel E. Earhart	Gerald E. O'Connell
Emil L. Eggimann	Daniel J. O'Connor
John E. Emerson Jr.	Lorene E. O'Dell
Francis J. Erhardt	Norman H. Odem
Wilbur C. Eveland	Wm. E. O'Donovan
Frank R. Eversole Jr.	Pat O'Heren
Milton Falk	*Peter G. Olenchuk
William C. Fannin	Frank W. O'Neal
James W. Farmer	William A. O'Quinn

e don't have to worry
ught control—who
THINKS?"

Building
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the United States.
however, other items
classified projects. A
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creation halls, ware-
aters, PX's, etc., and
ilities for activities at
o permitted is the pur-
re land.
ngle item in the bill
000 ammunition load-
l — The Kings Bay
Loading Terminal —

* * *

IAN 200 authorizations
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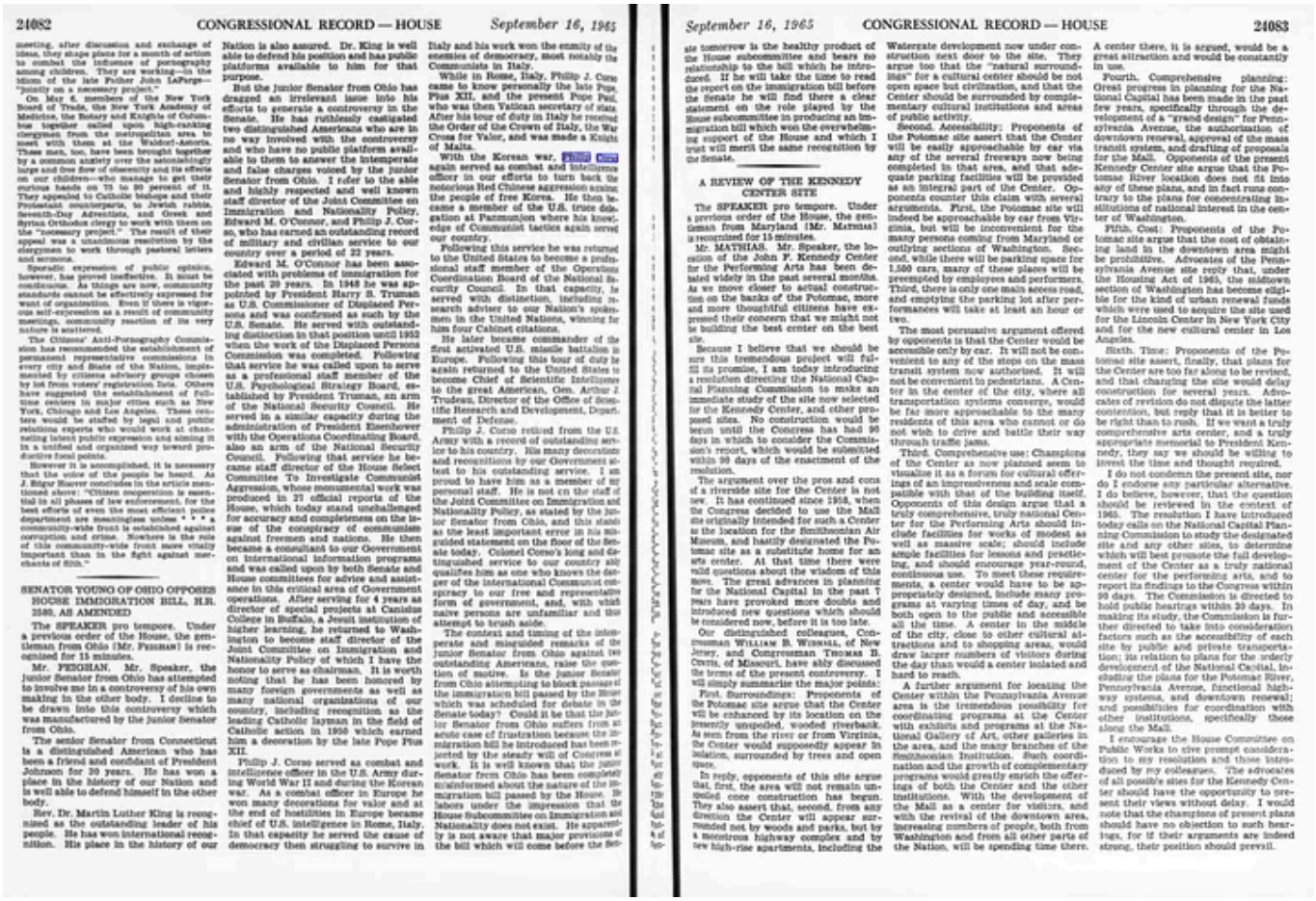
tions, depots, ports,
tc., are rescinded to

US Congressional Record — House (1965)

See September 14–23, 1965: Vol 111, starting on page 24082.



24082 CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — HOUSE September 16, 1965

meeting, after discussion and exchange of ideas, they stage plans for a month of action to combat the influence of pornography among children. They are working—in the idiom of the late Pulitzer John LaFarge—"quietly on a necessary project."

On May 6, members of the New York Board of Trade, the New York Academy of Medicine, the Rotary and Knights of Columbus together called upon high-ranking clergymen from the metropolitan area to meet with them at the Waldorf-Astoria. These men, too, have been brought together by a common anxiety over the astonishingly large and free flow of obscenity and the effects on our children—who manage to get their curious hands on 75 to 90 percent of it. They appealed to Catholic bishops and their Protestant counterparts, to Jewish rabbis, Seventh-Day Adventists, and Greek and Syrian Orthodox clergy to work with them on the "necessary project." The result of their appeal was a unanimous resolution by the clergymen to work through pastoral letters and sermons.

Sporadic expression of public opinion, however, has proved ineffective. It must be continuous. As things are now, community standards cannot be effectively expressed for want of organization. Even if there is vigorous self-expression as a result of community meetings, community reaction of its very nature is scattered.

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However it is accomplished, it is necessary that the voice of the people be heard. As J. Edgar Hoover concludes in the article mentioned above: "Citizen cooperation is essential in all phases of law enforcement, for the best efforts of even the most efficient police department are meaningless unless * * * a community-wide front is established against corruption and crime. Nowhere is the role of this community-wide front more vitally important than in the fight against merchants of filth."

SENATOR YOUNG OF OHIO OPPOSES HOUSE IMMIGRATION BILL, H.R. 2580, AS AMENDED

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. FEIGHAN] is recognized for 15 minutes.

Mr. FEIGHAN. Mr. Speaker, the junior Senator from Ohio has attempted to involve me in a controversy of his own making in the other body. I decline to be drawn into this controversy which was manufactured by the junior Senator from Ohio.

The senior Senator from Connecticut is a distinguished American who has been a friend and confidant of President Johnson for 30 years. He has won a place in the history of our Nation and is well able to defend himself in the other body.

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Edward M. O'Connor has been associated with problems of immigration for the past 20 years. In 1948 he was appointed by President Harry S. Truman as U.S. Commissioner of Displaced Persons and was confirmed as such by the U.S. Senate. He served with outstanding distinction in that position until 1952 when the work of the Displaced Persons Commission was completed. Following that service he was called upon to serve as a professional staff member of the U.S. Psychological Strategy Board, established by President Truman, an arm of the National Security Council. He served in a similar capacity during the administration of President Eisenhower with the Operations Coordinating Board, also an arm of the National Security Council. Following that service he became staff director of the House Select Committee To Investigate Communist Aggression, whose monumental work was produced in 27 official reports of the House, which today stand unchallenged for accuracy and completeness on the issue of the conspiracy of communism against freemen and nations. He then became a consultant to our Government on international information programs and was called upon by both Senate and House committees for advice and assistance in this critical area of Government operations. After serving for 4 years as director of special projects at Canisius College in Buffalo, a Jesuit institution of higher learning, he returned to Washington to become staff director of the Joint Committee on Immigration and Nationality Policy of which I have the honor to serve as chairman. It is worth noting that he has been honored by many foreign governments as well as many national organizations of our country, including recognition as the leading Catholic layman in the field of Catholic action in 1950 which earned him a decoration by the late Pope Pius XII.

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A REVIEW OF THE KENNEDY CENTER SITE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. MATHIAS] is recognized for 15 minutes.

Mr. MATHIAS. Mr. Speaker, the location of the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts has been debated widely in the past several months. As we move closer to actual construction on the banks of the Potomac, more and more thoughtful citizens have expressed their concern that we might not be building the best center on the best site.

Because I believe that we should be sure this tremendous project will fulfill its promise, I am today introducing a resolution directing the National Capital Planning Commission to make an immediate study of the site now selected for the Kennedy Center, and other proposed sites. No construction would be begun until the Congress has had 90 days in which to consider the Commission's report, which would be submitted within 90 days of the enactment of the resolution.

The argument over the pros and cons of a riverside site for the Center is not new. It has continued since 1958, when the Congress decided to use the Mall site originally intended for such a Center as the location for the Smithsonian Air Museum, and hastily designated the Potomac site as a substitute home for an arts center. At that time there were valid questions about the wisdom of this move. The great advances in planning for the National Capital in the past 7 years have provoked more doubts and introduced new questions which should be considered now, before it is too late.

Our distinguished colleagues, Congressman WILLIAM B. WIDNALL, of New Jersey, and Congressman THOMAS B. CURTIS, of Missouri, have ably discussed the terms of the present controversy. I will simply summarize the major points:

First. Surroundings: Proponents of the Potomac site argue that the Center will be enhanced by its location on the presently unspoiled, wooded riverbank. As seen from the river or from Virginia, the Center would supposedly appear in isolation, surrounded by trees and open space.

In reply, opponents of this site argue that, first, the area will not remain unspoiled once construction has begun. They also assert that, second, from any direction the Center will appear surrounded not by woods and parks, but by a monstrous highway complex and by new high-rise apartments, including the Watergate development now under construction next door to the site. They argue too that the "natural surroundings" for a cultural center should be not open space but civilization, and that the Center should be surrounded by complementary cultural institutions and areas of public activity.

Second. Accessibility: Proponents of the Potomac site assert that the Center will be easily approachable by car via any of the several freeways now being completed in that area, and that adequate parking facilities will be provided as an integral part of the Center. Opponents counter this claim with several arguments. First, the Potomac site will indeed be approachable by car from Virginia, but will be inconvenient for the many persons coming from Maryland or outlying sections of Washington. Second, while there will be parking space for 1,500 cars, many of these places will be preempted by employees and performers. Third, there is only one main access road, and emptying the parking lot after performances will take at least an hour or two.

The most persuasive argument offered by opponents is that the Center would be accessible only by car. It will not be connected by any of the steps on the mass transit system now authorized. It will not be convenient to pedestrians. A Center in the center of the city, where all transportation systems converge, would be far more approachable to the many residents of this area who cannot or do not wish to drive and battle their way through traffic jams.

Third. Comprehensive use: Champions of the Center as now planned seem to visualize it as a forum for cultural offerings of an impressiveness and scale compatible with that of the building itself. Opponents of this design argue that a truly comprehensive, truly national Center for the Performing Arts should include facilities for works of modest as well as massive scale; should include ample facilities for lessons and practicing, and should encourage year-round, continuous use. To meet these requirements, a center would have to be appropriately designed, include many programs at varying times of day, and be both open to the public and accessible all the time. A center in the middle of the city, close to other cultural attractions and to shopping areas, would draw larger numbers of visitors during the day than would a center isolated and hard to reach.

A further argument for locating the Center within the Pennsylvania Avenue area is the tremendous possibility for coordinating programs at the Center with exhibits and programs at the National Gallery of Art, other galleries in the area, and the many branches of the Smithsonian Institution. Such coordination and the growth of complementary programs would greatly enrich the offerings of both the Center and the other institutions. With the development of the Mall as a center for visitors, and with the revival of the downtown area, increasing numbers of people, both from Washington and from all other parts of the Nation, will be spending time there. A center there, it is argued, would be a great attraction and would be constantly in use.

Fourth. Comprehensive planning: Great progress in planning for the National Capital has been made in the past few years, specifically through the developments of a "grand design" for Pennsylvania Avenue, the authorization of downtown renewal, approval of the mass transit system, and drafting of proposals for the Mall. Opponents of the present Kennedy Center site argue that the Potomac River location does not fit into any of these plans, and in fact runs contrary to the plans for concentrating institutions of national interest in the center of Washington.

Fifth. Cost: Proponents of the Potomac site argue that the cost of obtaining land in the downtown area might be prohibitive. Advocates of the Pennsylvania Avenue site reply that, under the Housing Act of 1965, the midtown section of Washington has become eligible for the kind of urban renewal funds which were used to acquire the site used for the Lincoln Center in New York City and for the new cultural center in Los Angeles.

Sixth. Time: Proponents of the Potomac site assert, finally, that plans for the Center are too far along to be revised, and that changing the site would delay construction for several years. Advocates of revision do not dispute the latter contention, but reply that it is better to be right than to rush. If we want a truly comprehensive arts center, and a truly appropriate memorial to President Kennedy, they say we should be willing to invest the time and thought required.

I do not condemn the present site, nor do I endorse any particular alternative. I do believe, however, that the question should be reviewed in the context of 1965. The resolution I have introduced today calls on the National Capital Planning Commission to study the designated site and any other sites, to determine which will best promote the full development of the Center as a truly national center for the performing arts, and to report its findings to the Congress within 90 days. The Commission is directed to hold public hearings within 30 days. In making its study, the Commission is further directed to take into consideration factors such as the accessibility of each site by public and private transportation; its relation to plans for the orderly development of the National Capital, including the plans for the Potomac River, Pennsylvania Avenue, functional highway systems, and downtown renewal; and possibilities for coordination with other institutions, specifically those along the Mall.

I encourage the House Committee on Public Works to give prompt consideration to my resolution and those introduced by my colleagues. The advocates of all possible sites for the Kennedy Center should have the opportunity to present their views without delay. I would note that the champions of present plans should have no objection to such hearings, for if their arguments are indeed strong, their position should prevail.

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Here's another, better scan:

meeting, after discussion and exchange of ideas, they shape plans for a month of action to combat the influence of pornography among children. They are working—in the idiom of the late Father John LaFarge—"jointly on a necessary project."

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Quick OCR'd (gpt 5.2):

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US Congress — Senate (1993)

From "Hearings on Cold War, Korea, WWII POWS, Hearings, Before the Select Committee on POW/MIA Affairs, United States Senate, One Hundred Second Congress, Second Session, November 10 and 11, 1992, Volume 4, Select Committee on POW/MIA Affairs, 1993":

LETTER FROM JAMES R. CYPHER, WRITING/EDITING/PUBLICITY SERICES

JANUARY 6, 1992.

THE HONORABLE ROBERT SMITH,
Select Committee on POW/MIA Affairs,
The Capitol,
Washington, DC 20510.

Dear Senator Smith: For the Committee's background in investigating the likelihood that American POWs from World War II, the Korean war and the Vietnam war were taken to the U.S.S.R, I am enclosing a copy of a letter my client, Lt. Col. Philip J. Corso, U.S. Army (Retired), sent to Messrs. Quinn and Baker at the U.S. State Department on November 25, 1991, as well as a copy of Mr. Quinn's December 3, 1991 reply.

Colonel Corso and I hope that information regarding his interrogation of KGB defector Yuri Rastvorov in 1954 might prove useful to the committee in its upcoming meetings with Russian officials.

I am collaborating with Colonel Corso in preparing his memoir for publication, and the results of the Rastvorov "interview" will certainly be included in the book. After Colonel Corso retired from military service in 1963, he served for more than a year as a member of Senator Strom Thurmond's staff. In fact, Senator Thurmond recently approved the text of his Foreword to Colonel Corso's book.

If you or your staff have any questions about details regarding Colonel Corso's chat with Rastvorov, please contact Colonel Corso in Jupiter, Florida, at (407) 743–8941.

I also am sending copies of the enclosed information to your committee colleague, Senator John Kerry.

Most cordially,

JAMES R. CYPHER,

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Corso STATEMENT

Statement of Lt. Col. Philip J. Corso, U.S. Army (Ret.), Hearings of U.S. Senate Select Committee on POW/MIA Affairs, Washington, D.C., November 10, 1992.

Ladies and gentlemen, I am Lieutenant Colonel Philip J. Corso, U.S. Army (Retired), and I am extremely pleased to be able to speak to you this afternoon.

During the Korean War, I held the position of Chief, Special Projects Branch of the Intelligence Division, Far East Command, where I served under the commands of General Douglas MacArthur, General Matthew Ridgway and General Mark Clark.

One of my primary duties was to keep track of enemy POW camps in North Korea, their locations, the conditions at these camps, the estimated number of American and Allied prisoners held at each camp, and the treatment these prisoners received at the hands of the enemy.

I also served as a military intelligence officer with the United Nations Truce Delegation at Panmunjom in the closing days of the war in April 1953. There, I assisted with discussions dealing with the exchange of sick and wounded prisoners, known as "Operation Little Switch." Both sides eventually reached complete agreement on exchanging sick and wounded POWs. Soon after that eventful day, however, I caused an incident that nearly brought "Little Switch" to a halt.

I had prepared a detailed intelligence report showing that the Communists had violated the agreement by not giving up all of the sick and wounded they were holding. We estimated they still held 500 POWs. Furthermore, the condition

of these POWs was such that if they did not receive adequate treatment immediately, they would surely die.

Rear Admiral John C. Daniel, Deputy Chief of the UN Delegation, read my intelligence report at a meeting at which Chinese Communist General Bion Zhang-wu presided. He became so angry at hearing my facts that he snapped in half a pencil he was holding. He got up from the table and turned to leave. Then, he caught himself, came back, sat down and glared at me in anger.

Although Admiral Daniel made this charge in an open session attended by newspaper reporters from many nations, the American news media never reported this damaging information to the American public. The Communists never returned those 500 sick and wounded POWs. And this fact, too, went unreported by the American press. Nor did the policy makers and high government officials in Washington ever make an issue of these charges.

Later, during my tour as a military assignee to President Eisenhower's National Security Council Operations Coordinating Board staff, 1953-1957, I discovered that U.S. policy contributed in no small way to this strange silence.

One policy document, NSC-135/3, contained such statements as these: "Begin talks at Panmunjom in the interests of peace." "The United States should not refer to the USSR as an aggressor in Korea." "Agree to the term that Chinese communists in Korea were volunteers." "Agree to a neutral nations repatriation commission which includes Czechs and Poles."

Upon completion of "Operation Big Switch," the final exchange of POWs in September 1953, we concluded -- based on reliable intelligence -- that more than 8,000 American POW/MIAs were not returned or accounted for by the Communists. Again, I feel strongly that our national policy contributed significantly to the silence on this grave issue. For example, NSC-68/2 said, "The USSR, Chinese

Communists and North Koreans are not co-conspirators." And NSC-135/3 stated, "Korea is an inconclusive operation, and continued maintenance of military operations would create the grave danger of general war."

At this point, I would like to introduce some statements I made to the Senate Armed Services Committee during its "muzzling of the military" hearings in 1962. My full testimony is contained on page 3128 of the Committee's publication, "Report, Military Cold War Education and Speech Review Policies."

"Upon my return to the United States, at the request of Mr. C. D. Jackson, special assistant to the President, I was assigned to the Operations Coordinating Board. My initial duties were to do the basic research and prepare data for Dr. Charles Mayo in Committee I at the UN on the subject of 'Bacteriological Warfare' and 'Question of Atrocities Committed by the North Korean and Chinese Communist Forces Against United Nations Prisoners of War in Korea,' delivered by Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge.

"My findings revealed that the Chinese Communists with their allies, the North Koreans and Soviet Union, carried on a detailed scientific process aimed at molding war prisoners into forms in which they could be exploited. Prisoners who underwent the experiences and later returned to their own countries reported that the experts assigned to wearing down prisoners were highly trained, efficient, and well educated. They were, in short, specialists in applying psychological rather than physical torment.

"These experts were trained in highly specialized schools in the Soviet Union and Communist China. Their methods of eliciting individual compliance are the same in Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union as they were in China and Korea.

"During my tour of duty with the Operations Coordinating Board, virtually all projects pertaining to prisoners of war and the Soviet ideological threat were assigned to me. I did not agree with the items in our present code of conduct, especially those portions which instructed a soldier on how to act when he became a prisoner of war, mainly because they were defensive and did not fully consider the nature of the Communist captors and the methods they used to extract confessions or elicit individual compliance.

"Some of the returned U.S. prisoners of war that I interviewed stated 'they had been taken to Mukden, Manchuria.' This was in itself a violation of the so-called neutral status of Communist China. More revealing was the information that the U.S. prisoners of war had been sent to the Soviet Union. None of which ever returned. This information came to me from various sources. It was declassified and placed in one of Ambassador Lodge's speeches. My information was derived from two main sources: Chinese prisoners of war and a high-level Soviet defector. The Chinese prisoners stated that they had seen and talked to U.S. prisoners of war at Man-chou-li, Manchuria. Here the passengers had to be transferred from Chinese to Soviet trains because of the difference in the gage of the tracks. The defector stated to me that Soviet Embassy personnel coming from the Soviet Union had told him there were Korean War U.S. prisoners of war in the Soviet Union."

Now, let me tell you more about the defector who confirmed that American POWs had been taken to the Soviet Union. He was Yuri Alexandrovitch Rastvorov, a Russian KGB officer who defected to the U.S. from the Soviet Embassy in Japan in January 1954.

My superior, C. D. Jackson, prevailed upon CIA Director Allen Dulles to deliver Rastvorov to me. U.S. Air Force Brigadier General Dale O. Smith, on a

one-year assignment to the NSC, also sat in on the interview. Rastvorov revealed he had personally seen U.S. POWs heading into Siberia after changing trains at the Manchuria-Russia border. Rastvorov told me he believed that selected U.S. soldiers -- especially those with no roots nor family ties -- were taken to Russia as part of a joint KGB-GRU operation to be debriefed on details of their backgrounds. Then, Russian nationalists would be able to assume the identities of these POWs and be "played back" at appropriate times to carry out espionage activities in the U.S. and Canada.

I submitted my report on my interrogation of Rastvorov to Jackson and President Eisenhower. I recommended that the report not be made public because the POWS should be given up for being dead since we knew the Soviets would never relinquish them. Out of concern for the POWs' families, the President agreed. He did, however, give me permission to submit a copy of my report to the Department of Defense. And he allowed me to include information about the Communists' mistreatment of American POWs in a UN speech I was preparing for Ambassador Lodge. Unfortunately, the American press responded to Lodge's speech with a strange and eerie silence.

How many American soldiers were taken to the Soviet Union? I knew about 800 or 900 for sure, but the number might have been as many as 1,200. My intelligence reports had referred to three trainloads, and each train could hold up to 450 people.

The chief reason I ultimately was forced to rely on Rastvorov's knowledge to confirm my intelligence reports about American POWs being taken to the USSR is that we were hard pressed during the Korean War to be able to confirm exactly what was happening inside Manchuria or Communist China. The responsibility and jurisdiction for running agents inside the Communist territories belonged to a

unit called the Office of Policy Coordination (OPC). OPC, a covert-action organization reporting to the U.S. State and Defense Departments but funded and staffed by the CIA, was created in 1948.

Once again, U.S. policy hindered such intelligence-gathering activities. The State Department, for instance, had put pressure on our intelligence sources in Taipei and Hong Kong to refrain from reporting anything that might show Peking's preparedness to enter the Korean War and thus support General MacArthur's position. Policy makers in Washington so strongly pressed the notion of the likelihood of a general war that they inserted in NSC-135/3 the declaration, "Aid to anti-Communist forces in China would increase the danger of general war."

To be productive, American intelligence efforts on the Chinese mainland would have had to elicit the cooperation of the anti-Communists. But policy forbade any such working arrangement with our friends there. Prohibited from contacting Chinese anti-Communists, no American agents were able to operate on the mainland. Policy was deliberately designed to dry up any intelligence and curtail our agents' activities on the Chinese mainland.

This policy also kept Chinese Nationalist commandos and troops from striking at unprotected coastal areas and sabotaging the few railroads that moved the Chinese Communist forces north to Manchuria and from there into North Korea. So complete was the intelligence blackout caused by this specific policy that troops of the United Nations Command did not learn of the presence of the Chinese Communist Army in North Korea until they met them in battle.

Both President Truman and President Eisenhower realized that policy was being subverted in the implementation stages, and took steps to correct the system. I must also give credit to President Eisenhower and the Department of

Defense, both of whom disregarded CIA and Department of State policy guidance incorporated in NSC-68/2: "There is no reliable intelligence concerning the role of the USSR in Korea."

Have you ever heard a more preposterous statement?

When I served on the National Security Council, I kept a daily log of my activities. I'd like to share a few entries with you now.

Sept 28, 1953	Received the final atrocity report from Defense.
Jan 27, 1954	Joint statement on missing 944 U.S. POWs. Defense made a film on atrocities.
Feb 4, 1954	Report on 21 U.S. turncoats.
Feb 11, 1954	Wrote plan to discredit Soviet use of 21 turncoats upon which they used brainwashing techniques.
March 1954	Release on 22,000 Chinese POWs who refused to go back.
May 13, 1954	Study on Soviet advisors in Indo-China. Release had good press coverage.
May 15, 1954	Defense released study, "Truth about Soviet Involvement in Korea." Also released study of Chinese Communist aggression and barbarism in Korea. Good press coverage. Getting many inquiries.
May 24, 1954	U.S. News & World Report published entire report, "Truth about Soviet Involvement in Korea" [in May 28 issue].
Aug 5, 1954	Study released on forcible detention of POWs.
Nov 24, 1954	Chinese Communists condemned 13 U.S. POWs as spies.

In view of the above entries and my report of the Rastvorov interview, it is hard for me to understand that as late as July 1992 -- as reported by Mark Sauter

in a copyrighted article in the Tacoma, Washington, Morning News Tribune -- Pentagon spokesmen, and even national security adviser General Scowcroft, claim they have no information about missing U.S. Korean War POWs being taken to the Soviet Union.

I maintain that much information about Korean War POW/MIAs remains to be found in the files of various government agencies. In 1954, for instance, the Department of Defense made available to me more than 200 reports, and it allowed me to interview 90 former POWs. In addition, while I served in Korea, I had compiled and sent to the Department of Defense many reports about our POWs.

These recent denials are typical of many high-level government officials who, for a long time, either weren't interested in pursuing the truth about what happened to our Korean War POW/MIAs or just didn't want to be bothered with our questions.

As for the role of America's press in this matter over the past forty years, I must say that most reporters often were reliable enough in those infrequent instances when they received factual information. Of course, exceptions stand out in my memory -- especially those journalists who wrapped themselves in the American flag and accepted money from the CIA to report the "party line" to supplement their incomes.

I have lived with the unresolved POW/MIA issue, both in Korea and Vietnam, for more than half my life. This is the third time I have appeared before a congressional committee and told what I know about POW/MIAs.

I can't point my finger at specific presidents or political parties for having covered up the facts. Instead, I must lay the blame for most of the alleged cover-ups on the shoulders of those who formulated our national policy over the years:

ill advised people in our State Department, the CIA and other government agencies who, for reasons known only to themselves; allowed their actions to be influenced by foreign ideology and slanted intelligence.

These people contributed greatly to the loss of more than 10,000 POWs in Korea and Vietnam, for our nation's policy in Vietnam was nearly identical to that in Korea. But, even more tragically, their dedication to a no-win policy of fear and paralysis was responsible for the loss of 112,000 American lives in these two wars.

In closing, let me say that the American people must never allow similar circumstances to prevail ever again in the future. Together, we must insist that the formulation of our nation's policies and their implementation should be held firmly in the hands, hearts and minds of our elected officials, and not be entrusted exclusively to the whims of professional bureaucrats.

I thank you again for granting me this opportunity to speak today. I commend each and every one of you for your personal devotion and dedication to this worthy cause. In attempting to uncover the truth about this important issue, the Senate Select Committee on POW/MIA Affairs is performing a truly great service for thousands of American citizens.

# # #

His bio:

CORSO STATEMENT

STATEMENT OF LT. COL. PHILIP J. CORSO, DEPUTY CHIEF, FOREIGN TECHNOLOGY DIVISION, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT, DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

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During the Korean war, I was Chief of the Special Projects Branch, Intelligence Division, Far East Command. My duties included the production of intelligence on political and subversive activities in North and South Korea. Within this framework I was responsible for intelligence on Communist activities within our prisoner of war camps in South Korea and the enemy camps in North Korea. Because of the information I had available, early in 1953, I was sent to Korea as a member of the staff of the delegation at Panmunjom. I assisted in the discussions for the exchange of sick and wounded prisoners of war.

Upon my return to the United States, at the request of Mr. C. D. Jackson, special assistant to the President, I was assigned to the Operations Coordinating Board. My initial duties were to do the basic research and prepare data for Dr. Charles Mayo in Committee I at the U.N. on the subject of "Bacteriological Warfare" and "Question of Atrocities Committed by the North Korean and Chinese Communist Forces Against United Nations Prisoners of War in Koren," delivered by Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge.

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Several 1991 era letters from him are in the Record:

LETTER FROM PHILIP J. CORO, LT. COL., U.S. ARMY

NOVEMBER 25, 1991.

KENNETH QUINN
Deputy Assistant Secretary of State, for East Asian and Pacific Affairs,
U.S. Department of State,
2210 C Street N.W.,
Washington, D.C. 20520.

Dear Mr. Quinn: The November 16, 1991 edition of The Palm Beach Post carried an Associated Press story reporting that an American POW from the Vietnam war might be living in the Soviet Union. The article concluded, "President Bush and Secretary of State James Baker have asked the Soviet Union to look into reports that American POWs from World War II, the Korean war and Vietnam were secretly shipped to the Soviet Union. The Soviets have denied knowledge of any living POWs but promised to cooperate in any enquiries."

I feel obliged to share with you and Secretary Baker information I received in the mid-1950s that confirms that many American POWs from the Korean war were, indeed, shipped to Russia.

During the Korean war, from 1950 to 1953, I served as Chief of Special Projects, Intelligence Division, in the Far East Command. I ended my assignment by serving for 5 months as a member of the Panmunjom UN Truce Delegation in 1953, participating in "Operation Little Switch," the exchange of sick and wounded POWs.

While in Korea, I suspected that some American prisoners listed as MIAs had actually been sent to the U.S.S.R. But I had no solid proof to back up my suspicions. When I was a member of the National Security Council on the White House staff under President Eisenhower (1953–1957), however, I interrogated Yuri Alexandrovitch Rastvorov, a Russian KGB officer who defected to the United States from the U.S.S.R embassy in Japan in January 1954.

My superior, C.D. Jackson, special assistant to President Eisenhower, contacted CIA Director Allen Dulles and arranged to have Rastvorov delivered to me for interrogation. U.S. Air Force Brigadier General Dale O. Smith, on a 1-year assignment to NSC, asked to sit in on the "interview."

Rastvorov revealed that Russian diplomats coming to Japan had seen U.S. POWs in the U.S.S.R. Rastvorov personally had seen a trainload of U.S. POWs heading into Siberia after changing trains at the Manchuria-Russian border. (This change of trains was necessary because the two railroads used a different gauge of track.)

Rastvorov believed that selected U.S. soldiers, those with no roots or family ties, were taken to Russia, then debriefed on details of their backgrounds. Then, Russian nationalists would be able to assume the identities of these POWs and be "played back" to the United States at appropriate times to carry out espionage activities.

I submitted my report on Rastvorov's interrogation to Jackson. In a few days, he told me that President Eisenhower had decided not to make this information public because he was concerned about adverse effects on the families of missing POWs. Later, I received permission to submit my report to the Secretary of Defense.

The Associated Press wire story also reported that you are chairman of the POW-MIA Interagency Group. You have a tough job. You must handle hundreds, if not thousands, of inquiries from families who hope their loved ones are still alive today somewhere. My prayers go with you and the heavy burden of your efforts.

I hope that my report of Rastvorov's information might assist the State Department in finding out if American POWs are still alive in the U.S.S.R. Please call me if you need further information about my interrogation of Rastvorov.

As a courtesy, I am sending a copy of my letter to Major General Smith to his last known address. He's getting up in years, as I am, and I hope he is in the best of health.

Most cordially,

PHILIP J. CORSO,
Lt. Col., U.S. Army (Retired)

US Congress — Senate (1962)

Congressional Record, US Senate— 1962:

CORSO STATEMENT

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During the Korean war, I was Chief of the Special Projects Branch, Intelligence Division, Far East Command. My duties included the production of intelligence on political and subversive activities in North and South Korea. Within this framework I was responsible for intelligence on Communist activities within our prisoner of war camps in South Korea and the enemy camps in North Korea. Because of the information I had available, early in 1953, I was sent to Korea as a member of the staff of the delegation at Panmunjom. I assisted in the discussions for the exchange of sick and wounded prisoners of war.

Upon my return to the United States, at the request of Mr. C. D. Jackson, special assistant to the President, I was assigned to the Operations Coordinating Board. My initial duties were to do the basic research and prepare data for Dr. Charles Mayo in Committee I at the U.N. on the subject of "Bacteriological Warfare" and "Question of Atrocities Committed by the North Korean and Chinese Communist Forces Against United Nations Prisoners of War in Korea," delivered by Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge.

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These experts were trained in highly specialized schools in the Soviet Union and Communist China. Their methods of eliciting individual compliance are the same in Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union as they were in China and Korea.

During my tour of duty at the Operations Coordinating Board, virtually all projects pertaining to prisoners of war and the Soviet ideological threat were assigned to me. I did not agree with the items in our present code of conduct, especially those portions which instructed a soldier on how to act when he became a prisoner of war, mainly, because they were defensive and did not fully consider the nature of the Communist captors and the methods they used to extract confessions or elicit individual compliance.

Some of the returned U.S. prisoners of war that I interviewed stated "they had been taken to Mukden, Manchuria." This was in itself a violation of the so-called neutral status of Communist China. More revealing was the information that the U.S. prisoners of war had been sent to the Soviet Union. None of which ever returned. This information come to me from various sources. It was declassified and placed in one of Ambassador Lodge's speeches. My information was derived from two main sources: Chinese prisoners of war and a high-level Soviet defector. The Chinese prisoners stated that they had seen and talked to U.S. prisoners of war at Man-chou-li, Manchuria. Here the

3128 MILITARY COLD WAR EDUCATION

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The information upon which I based my studies and conclusions were on intelligence, and research and examination of information over a considerable period of time. I believe that the Communist menace can be exposed and eventually destroyed by revealing the blunt truth of their internal and external manipulations. Treatment of prisoners of war reflected one phase of a conscience system which actively rejects, subverts, and destroys decent standards of conduct and the whole structure of humane values from which they are derived—a system which denies that all men are created equal and are made in the image of God.

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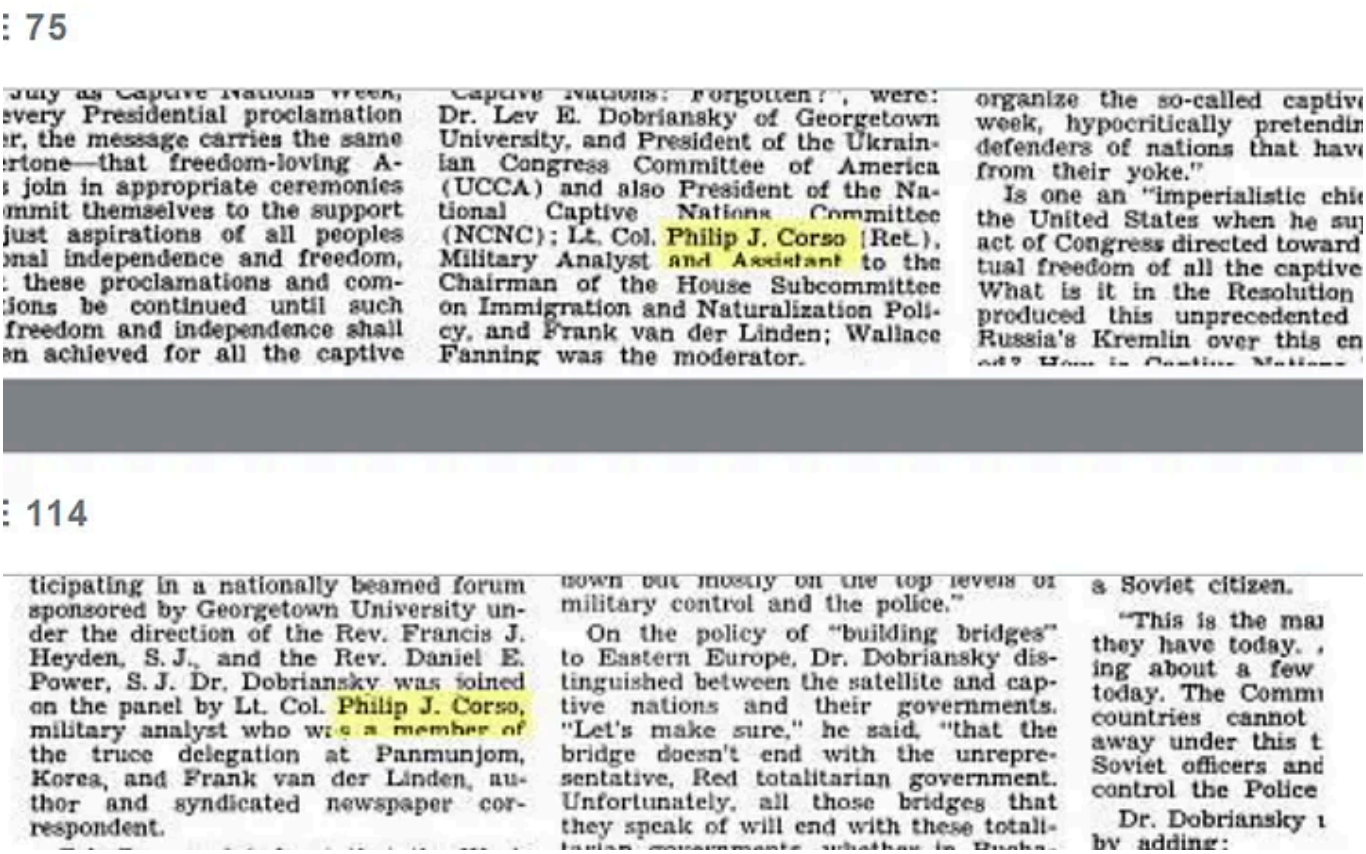
The Ukrainian Bulletin, Volumes 19–21 (1966)

Publisher: Ukrainian Congress Committee of America:



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...very Presidential proclamation ...r, the message carries the same ...rtone—that freedom-loving A... ...join in appropriate ceremonies ...mmit themselves to the support ...just aspirations of all peoples ...onal independence and freedom, ... these proclamations and com... ...ions be continued until such ...freedom and independence shall ...en achieved for all the captive

...Captive Nations: Forgotten?", were: Dr. Lev E. Dobriansky of Georgetown University, and President of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America (UCCA) and also President of the National Captive Nations Committee (NCNC); Lt. Col. Philip J. Corso (Ret.), Military Analyst and Assistant to the Chairman of the House Subcommittee on Immigration and Naturalization Policy, and Frank van der Linden; Wallace Fanning was the moderator.

...organize the so-called captive ...week, hypocritically pretendin... ...defenders of nations that have ...from their yoke."

Is one an "imperialistic chi... ...the United States when he su... ...act of Congress directed toward ...tual freedom of all the captive ...What is it in the Resolution ...produced this unprecedented ...Russia's Kremlin over this en...

: 114

...ticipating in a nationally beamed forum sponsored by Georgetown University under the direction of the Rev. Francis J. Heyden, S. J., and the Rev. Daniel E. Power, S. J. Dr. Dobriansky was joined on the panel by Lt. Col. Philip J. Corso, military analyst who was a member of the truce delegation at Panmunjom, Korea, and Frank van der Linden, author and syndicated newspaper correspondent.

...down but mostly on the top levels of military control and the police."

On the policy of "building bridges" to Eastern Europe, Dr. Dobriansky distinguished between the satellite and captive nations and their governments. "Let's make sure," he said, "that the bridge doesn't end with the unrepresentative, Red totalitarian government. Unfortunately, all those bridges that they speak of will end with these totali...

...a Soviet citizen.

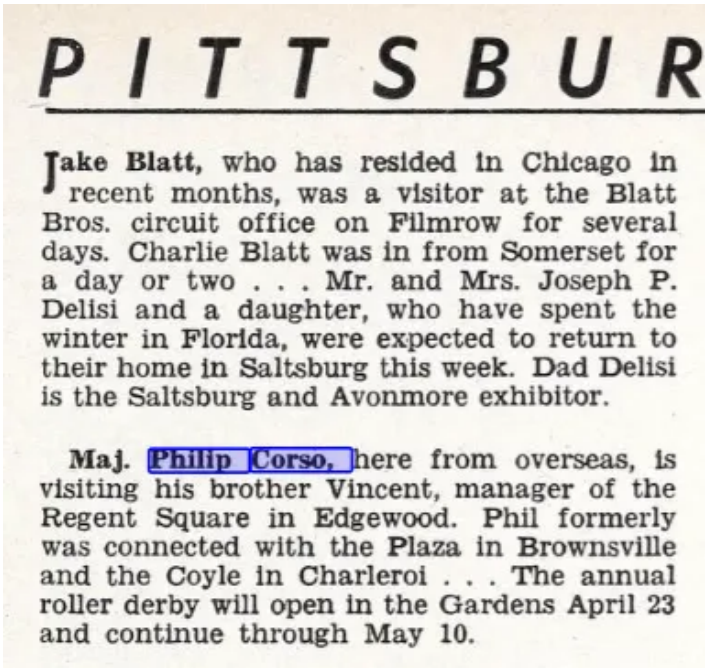
"This is the ma... ...they have today. ... ...ing about a few ...today. The Commu... ...countries cannot ...away under this t... ...Soviet officers and ...control the Police

Dr. Dobriansky ... ...by adding:

Key Magazine Hit — Apr.- June 1947

Weeks before Roswell: Between Apr.-June 1947, Major Philip Corso was in the US “here from overseas” (Boxoffice — Apr.-Jun. 1947). Now we have corroboration Corso was in the US at a key time period, near the beginning of the summer of 1947 UAP wave (which began June 1947).

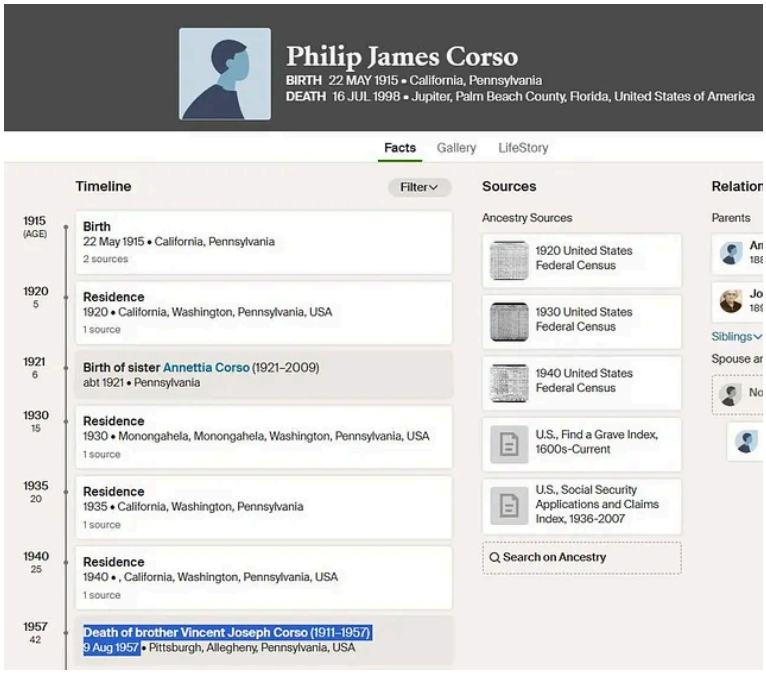
Corso’s brother was named Vincent Joseph Corso (1911–1957) according to public records on ancestry.com. Users on ancestry.com made his tree public (right), showing his brother.



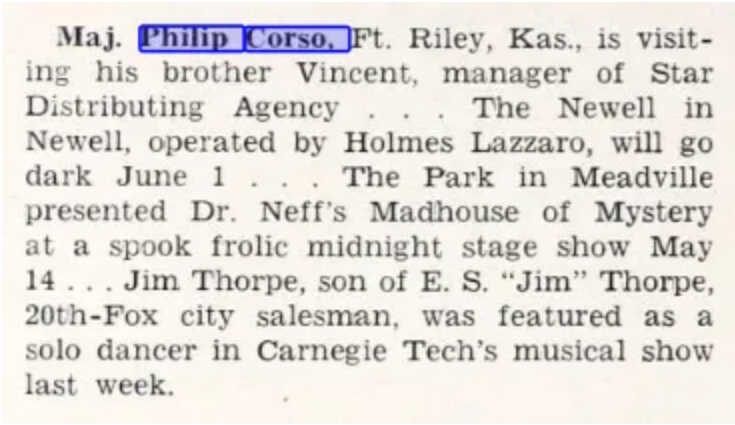
PITTSBUR

Jake Blatt, who has resided in Chicago in recent months, was a visitor at the Blatt Bros. circuit office on Filmrow for several days. Charlie Blatt was in from Somerset for a day or two . . . Mr. and Mrs. Joseph P. Delisi and a daughter, who have spent the winter in Florida, were expected to return to their home in Saltsburg this week. Dad Delisi is the Saltsburg and Avonmore exhibitor.

Maj. Philip Corso, here from overseas, is visiting his brother Vincent, manager of the Regent Square in Edgewood. Phil formerly was connected with the Plaza in Brownsville and the Coyle in Charleroi . . . The annual roller derby will open in the Gardens April 23 and continue through May 10.



Also see Boxoffice (Apr-Jun 1948) — Ft. Riley, Kansas is on his DA Form 66, above.



Maj. Philip Corso, Ft. Riley, Kas., is visiting his brother Vincent, manager of Star Distributing Agency . . . The Newell in Newell, operated by Holmes Lazzaro, will go dark June 1 . . . The Park in Meadville presented Dr. Neff's Madhouse of Mystery at a spook frolic midnight stage show May 14 . . . Jim Thorpe, son of E. S. "Jim" Thorpe, 20th-Fox city salesman, was featured as a solo dancer in Carnegie Tech's musical show last week.

Newspaper Hit, Patent and Bio Info, Lt. Col. Pasquale "Pat" Anthony Romano Link (1954)

From the *East Liverpool Review* (1954–06–04) — coverage of Corso's patent (or see the same article here):

identified with the movie business.

The four, Robert Beatty of East Liverpool, Vincent Corso and Lt. Philip Corso of California, Pa., and Maj. Pat Romano, formed an Ohio corporation to produce and market the new development which represents six years of experimenting.

The screen, the "Mural Art," has a high reflectivity which Beatty said adds to the quality of 3-D pictures along with clearer projection for regular movies and brighter hues in the color films.

And the designers didn't forget the "brats" in the first two or three rows—candy bars or rubber-band pin arrows will not dent or puncture the Mural Art screen, Beatty said.

The screen's better quality comes from a special spray of chemical and paint in a secret formula. It is made of high quality heavy duck canvas or sail cloth. Each installation is fitted individually to the theater's needs and no

One Of Many Cool
SIMPLICITY FROCKS

tle and Beaver.

Beatty said the basic patent is on a screen for outdoor theaters permitting performances an hour to an hour and a half earlier because the picture is projected on to the rear of the screen and ignores daylight which dims front projection.

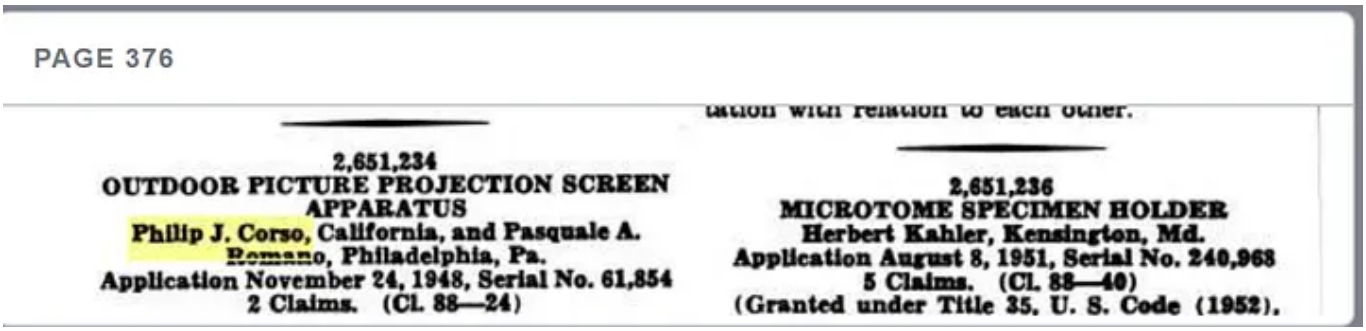
Consideration for the children entered into this development, too, Beatty said, as outdoor movies ordinarily start around 9, which means the youngsters don't get home until 11, far beyond their bedtime. The earlier movie, the earlier the family gets home.

Beatty said the price of a Mural Art compares favorably with the regular screens, usually made of plastic.

Lt. Corso and Maj. Romano were in the movie business before they entered the Army and Vincent Corso is a moving picture distributor in Pittsburgh.

The Army officers are currently assigned to the State Department at Washington and Lt. Corso served previously with Cabot Lodge, American delegate to the United Nations. Both were knighted in Italy for their World War II service.

From the Official Gazette of the United States Patent Office, Volume 674, By USA Patent Office, 1953:



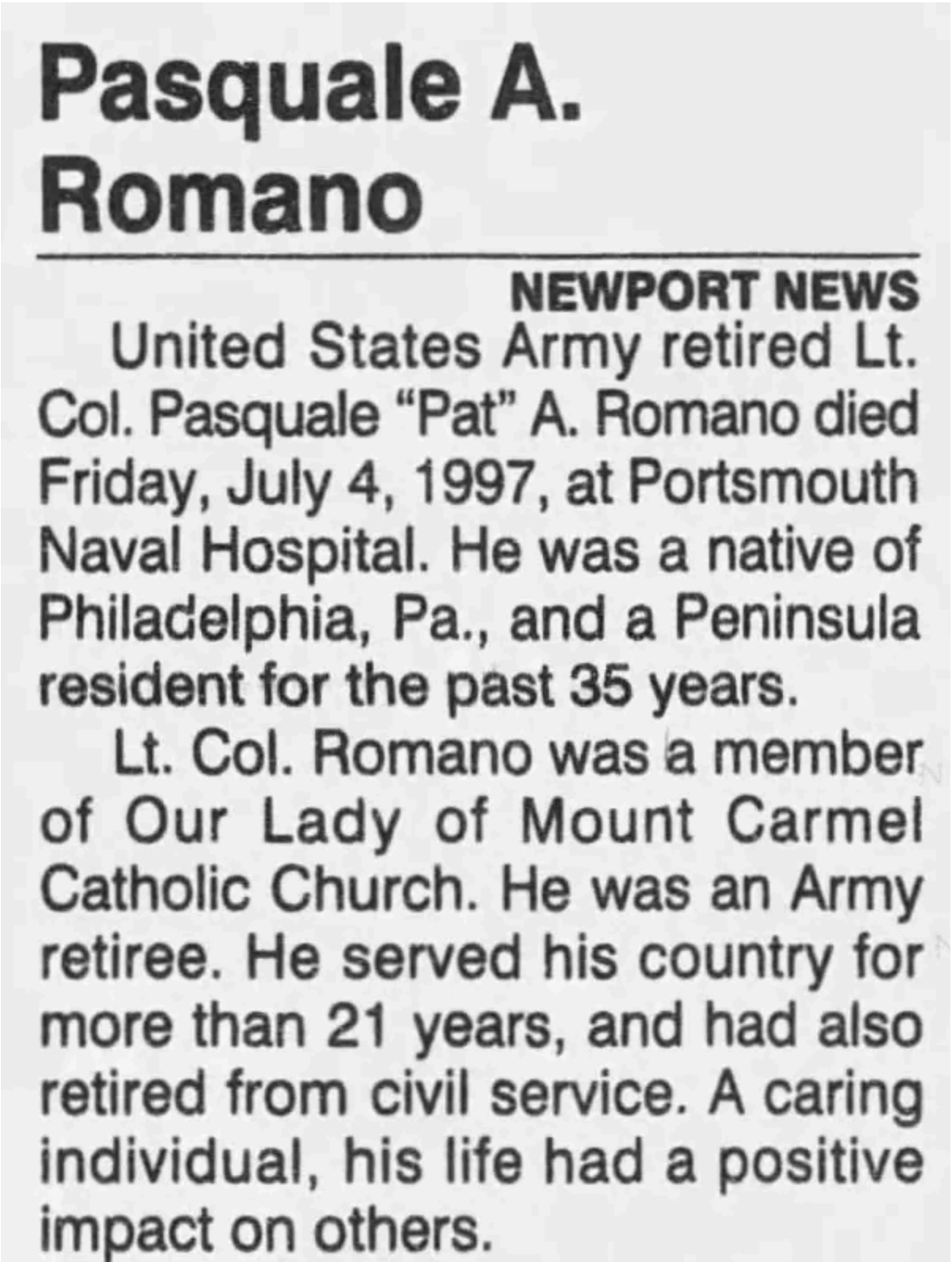
PAGE 376

tation with relation to each other.

2,651,234
OUTDOOR PICTURE PROJECTION SCREEN APPARATUS
Philip J. Corso, California, and Pasquale A. Romano, Philadelphia, Pa.
Application November 24, 1948, Serial No. 61,854
2 Claims. (Cl. 88—24)

2,651,236
MICROTOME SPECIMEN HOLDER
Herbert Kahler, Kensington, Md.
Application August 8, 1951, Serial No. 240,968
5 Claims. (Cl. 88—40)
(Granted under Title 35, U. S. Code (1952).

Here's the obit of the other officer mentioned in the patent article (presumably a friend of Corso), Lt. Col. Pasquale "Pat" Anthony Romano (both Pat's parents were born in Italy):



Pasquale A. Romano

NEWPORT NEWS

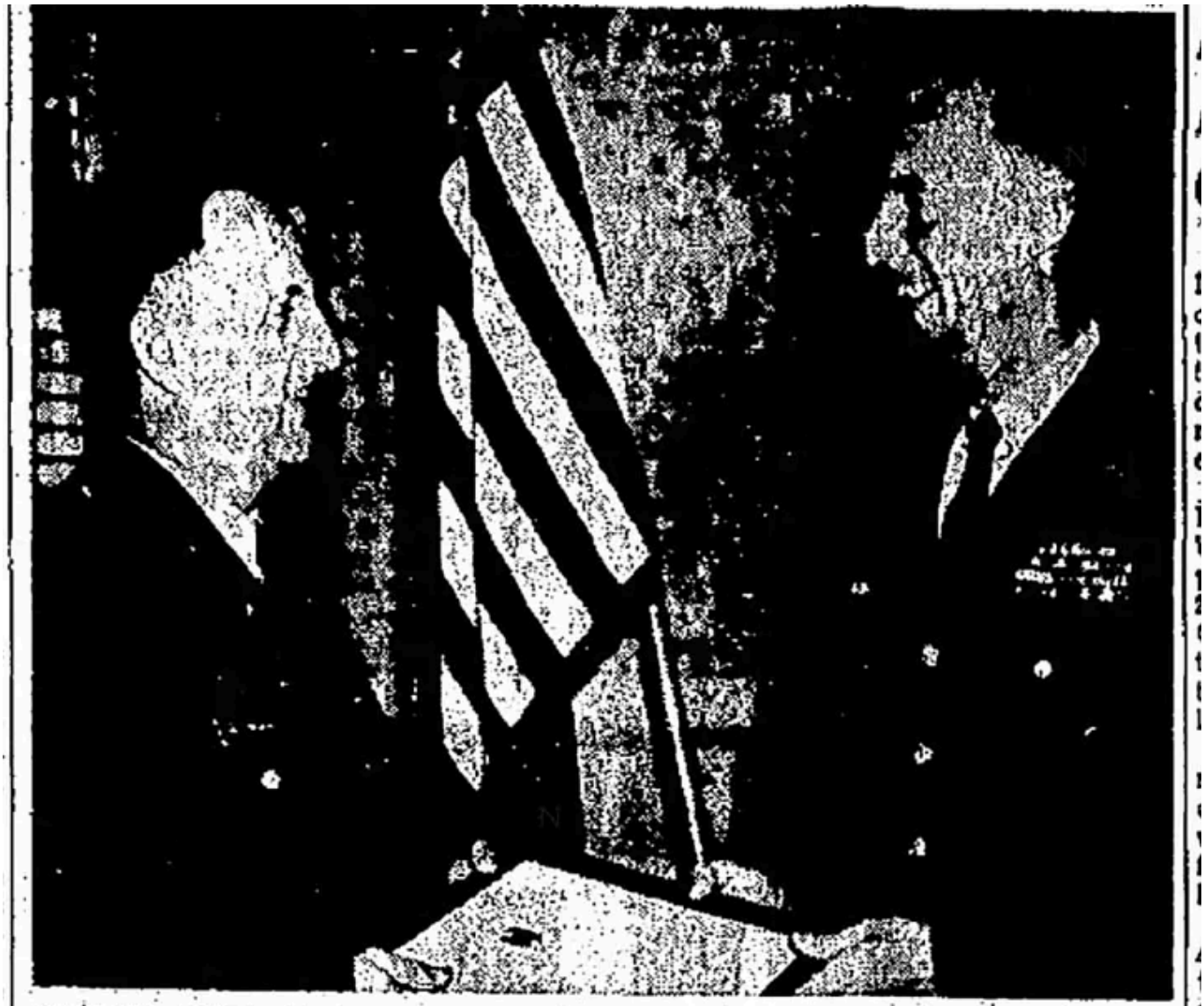
United States Army retired Lt. Col. Pasquale "Pat" A. Romano died Friday, July 4, 1997, at Portsmouth Naval Hospital. He was a native of Philadelphia, Pa., and a Peninsula resident for the past 35 years.

Lt. Col. Romano was a member of Our Lady of Mount Carmel Catholic Church. He was an Army retiree. He served his country for more than 21 years, and had also retired from civil service. A caring individual, his life had a positive impact on others.

Crucially, Lt. Col. Pasquale "Pat" Anthony Romano was in Italy, in the Intelligence Division, and spoke Italian. In 1950 he was stationed in Ft. Riley, Kansas, according to public records. Romano died around 1 month after *The*

Day After Roswell was published. Romano and Corso were both Army Intelligence.

See *The Evening Standard*, Uniontown, Pennsylvania, Thu, Dec 27, 1962, Page 42:



RECEIVES AWARD—Lt. Col. Pasquale A. Romano (left) receives Certificate of Achievement from Maj. Gen. H. M. Exton, for his outstanding service with the United States Army Southern European Task Force.
—U.S. Army Photo

Colonel Is Honored In European Award

The husband of a former Uniontown woman has been awarded a certificate of achievement for outstanding service with the United States Army Southern European Task Force.

He is Lt. Col. Pasquale A. Romano, son of Mrs. Mary R. Romano, Philadelphia. His wife is the former Sofia Panagakis of Uniontown and resided here with cousins, Mr. and Mrs. Pete Giatilia, 71 Murray Ave.

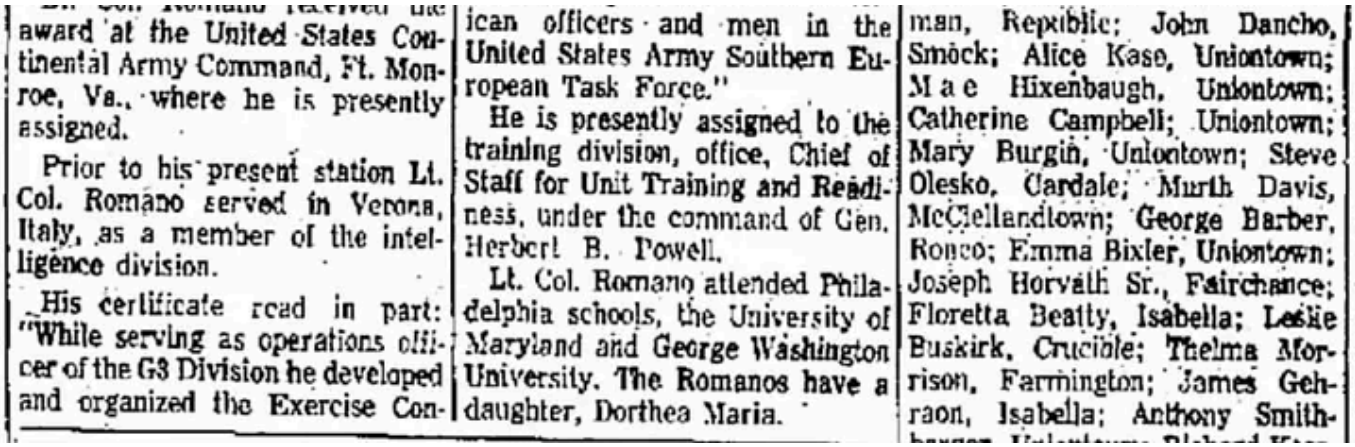
Lt. Col. Romano received the ... troller Staff for Southern European Task Force exercises. Due to his Italian linguistic ability and his genuine friendship and admiration for the Italian people, he succeeded in establishing a highly efficient binational control staff which he personally trained and supervised.

"The time and energy devoted by him beyond that normally expected, have done much to create mutual understanding and respect among the Italian and Amer-

Hospital News

UNIONTOWN

Admissions: Ralph Martz, Uniontown; Sallie Fabian, Uniontown; Anna Kelly, Lemont Furnace; Nazarene Filiaggi, Uniontown; Harry Fike, Uniontown; Nancy Weston, Uniontown; Helen Guthrie, Uniontown; Homer Shaffer, Uniontown; Lee Brownfield, Uniontown; Howard Nor-



award at the United States Continental Army Command, Ft. Monroe, Va., where he is presently assigned.

Prior to his present station Lt. Col. Romano served in Verona, Italy, as a member of the intelligence division.

His certificate read in part: "While serving as operations officer of the G3 Division he developed and organized the Exercise Con-

ican officers and men in the United States Army Southern European Task Force."

He is presently assigned to the training division, office, Chief of Staff for Unit Training and Readiness, under the command of Gen. Herbert B. Powell.

Lt. Col. Romano attended Philadelphia schools, the University of Maryland and George Washington University. The Romanos have a daughter, Dorthea Maria.

man, Republic; John Dancho, Smock; Alice Kase, Uniontown; Mae Hixenbaugh, Uniontown; Catherine Campbell; Uniontown; Mary Burgin, Uniontown; Steve Olesko, Cardale; Murth Davis, McClellandtown; George Barber, Ronco; Emma Bixler, Uniontown; Joseph Horvath Sr., Fairchance; Floretta Beatty, Isabella; Leslie Buskirk, Crucible; Thelma Morrison, Farmington; James Gehraon, Isabella; Anthony Smith-

Public Ancestry.com Records (1950)

Dated March 27, 1950 — Ft. Riley, Kansas — “Still on Active Duty”, serial number 0-1047930 (which matches the DA Form 66 serial number above).

Form No. 1 -10

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
WORLD WAR II VETERANS' COMPENSATION BUREAU

APPLICATION FOR WORLD WAR II COMPENSATION—TO BE USED BY HONORABLY DISCHARGED VETERAN OR PERSON STILL IN SERVICE

MAR 27 1950

IMPORTANT—Before Filling Out This Form Study it Carefully.

Read and Follow Instructions—Print Plainly in Ink or Use Typewriter. DO NOT Use Pencil—All Signatures Must Be in Ink.

Applicant Must Not Write In Space Below

Date Application Was Received

Batch Control Number 62248 ~~10032~~

1—Name of Applicant.

CORSO (Last) PHILIP (First) JAMES (Middle or Initial)

2—Address to Which CHECK and MAIL is to be Sent.

326-D HIGHWAY 40 (House No. St. R. D. P. O. Box) FORT RILEY (City or Town) KANSAS (County) (State)

3—Date and Place of Birth.

MAY (Month) 22 (Day) 1915 (Year) CALIFORNIA (City or Town) WASHINGTON (County) PENNA. (State)

4—Name Under Which Applicant Served In World War II. (SAME NAME)

CORSO (Last) PHILIP (First) JAMES (Middle or Initial)

5—Date of Beginning and Date of Ending of Each Period of Service Between December 7, 1941 and March 2, 1946 (Both Dates Inclusive) During Which Applicant Was In DOMESTIC SERVICE.

23 FEBRUARY 1942 (Date of Beginning) 13-21 15 APRIL 1943 (Date of Ending)

6—Date of Beginning and Date of Ending of Each Period of Service Between December 7, 1941 and March 2, 1946 (Both Dates Inclusive) During Which Applicant Was In FOREIGN SERVICE.

15 APRIL 1943 (Date of Beginning) 34-18 27 MARCH 1946 (Date of Ending)

7—Date and Place Applicant Entered Active Service. (INDIANTOWN GAP)

FEBRUARY (Month) 23 (Day) 1942 (Year) CALIFORNIA, PENNA (Place)

Active Domestic Service
Months 4 $ 140
Days $
Amount Due $

Active Foreign Service
Months 35 $
Days $
Amount Due $ 360

Total Amt. Due $ 500

Audited By CMB

Service Computed By

Amounts Extended By

Approved For Payment
Date JUN 15
For A. G.
For Aud. G.
For S. T.

Application Disapproved
By

8—Service or Serial Numbers Assigned To Applicant.

Service No's.

Serial No's. ~~33153531 (EM)~~ O-1047930 ~~(OFFICER)~~

9—Date and Place Where Applicant Was Separated From Active Service. (STILL ON ACTIVE DUTY)

Month Day Year Place

10—Is Applicant Now Serving In Armed Forces On Active Duty? Yes ✓ No
If Answer is YES—Be Sure To Have Certificate Executed And Filed With Application—See Instruction Sheet.

11—Mark "X" Above Name To Indicate Sex And Branch of Service.

Male	Female	Army	Navy	Marine Corps	Coast Guard	Other—Describe
X		X				

12—Applicant's Residence At Time of Entry Into Active Service.

320 (House No.) ASH (Street) (R. D.) (P. O. Box) CALIFORNIA (City or Town) WASHINGTON (County) PENNA. (State)

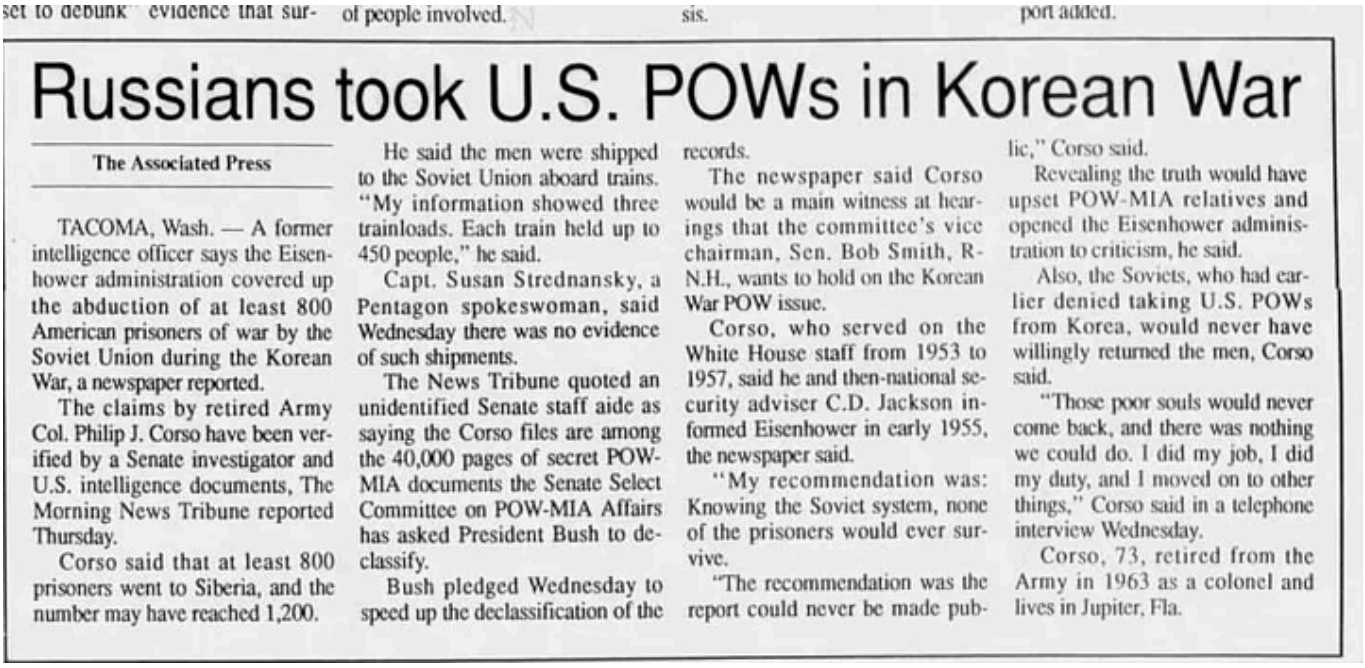
13—Applicant Was Registered Under Selective Service As Follows.

(Draft Board No.) CALIFORNIA (City or Town) WASHINGTON (County) PENNA (State)

Newspaper Hit (1992)

Before *The Day After Roswell*, former intelligence officer Lt. Col. Philip J. Corso provided key info to the Senate which exposed how US POWs were taken into the Soviet Union during the Korean War.

Jul. 24, 1992: "The claims by retired Army Col. Philip J. Corso have been verified by a Senate investigator and U.S. intelligence documents, *The Morning News Tribune* reported Thursday. Corso said that at least 800 prisoners went to Siberia, and the number may have reached 1,200."



set to debunk" evidence that sur- of people involved. sis. port added.

Russians took U.S. POWs in Korean War

The Associated Press

TACOMA, Wash. — A former intelligence officer says the Eisenhower administration covered up the abduction of at least 800 American prisoners of war by the Soviet Union during the Korean War, a newspaper reported.

The claims by retired Army Col. Philip J. Corso have been verified by a Senate investigator and U.S. intelligence documents, The Morning News Tribune reported Thursday.

Corso said that at least 800 prisoners went to Siberia, and the number may have reached 1,200.

He said the men were shipped to the Soviet Union aboard trains. "My information showed three trainloads. Each train held up to 450 people," he said.

Capt. Susan Strednansky, a Pentagon spokeswoman, said Wednesday there was no evidence of such shipments.

The News Tribune quoted an unidentified Senate staff aide as saying the Corso files are among the 40,000 pages of secret POW-MIA documents the Senate Select Committee on POW-MIA Affairs has asked President Bush to declassify.

Bush pledged Wednesday to speed up the declassification of the records.

The newspaper said Corso would be a main witness at hearings that the committee's vice chairman, Sen. Bob Smith, R-N.H., wants to hold on the Korean War POW issue.

Corso, who served on the White House staff from 1953 to 1957, said he and then-national security adviser C.D. Jackson informed Eisenhower in early 1955, the newspaper said.

"My recommendation was: Knowing the Soviet system, none of the prisoners would ever survive.

"The recommendation was the report could never be made public," Corso said.

Revealing the truth would have upset POW-MIA relatives and opened the Eisenhower administration to criticism, he said.

Also, the Soviets, who had earlier denied taking U.S. POWs from Korea, would never have willingly returned the men, Corso said.

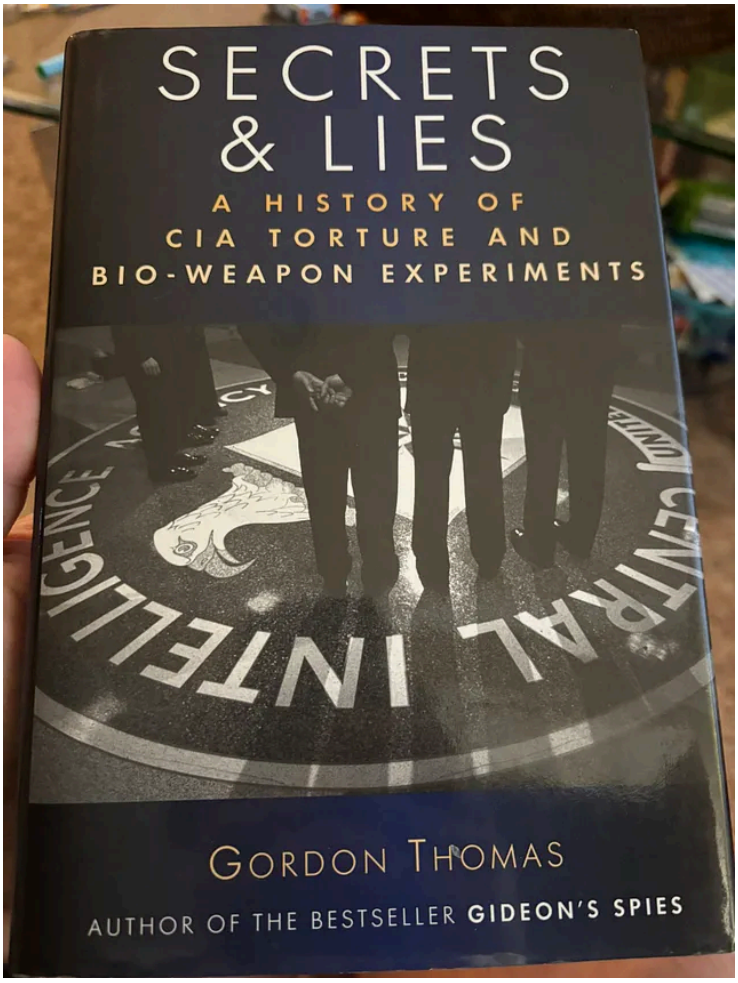
"Those poor souls would never come back, and there was nothing we could do. I did my job, I did my duty, and I moved on to other things," Corso said in a telephone interview Wednesday.

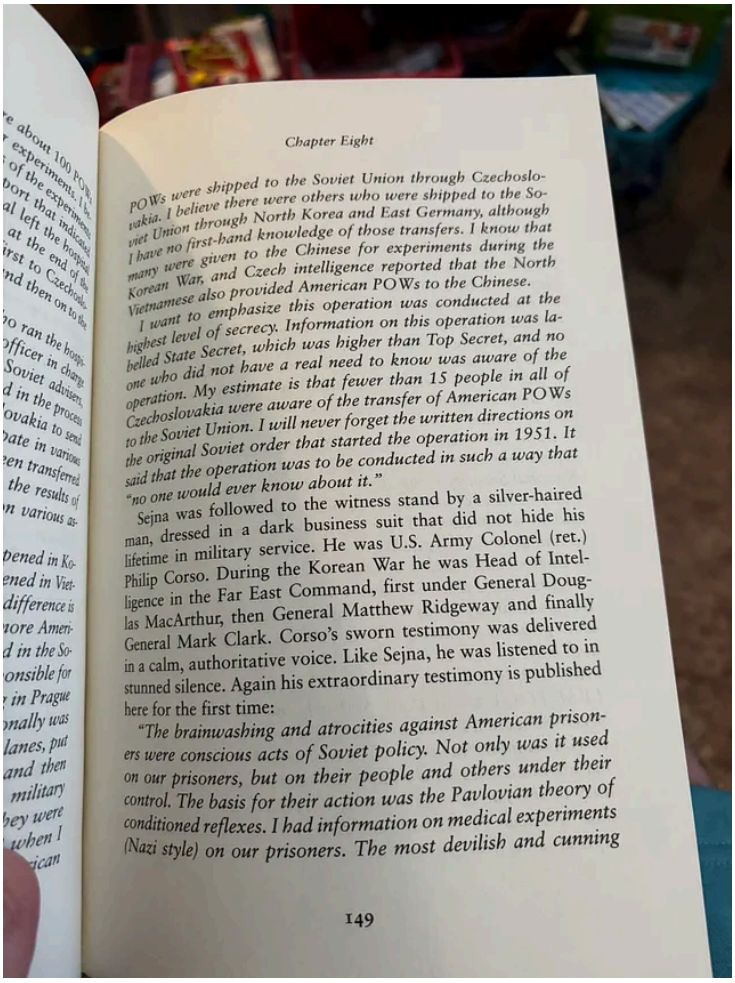
Corso, 73, retired from the Army in 1963 as a colonel and lives in Jupiter, Fla.

Book Reference: Corso Played a Role for the NSC (National Security Council)

See the book *Secrets and Lies: A History of CIA Mind Control and Germ Warfare* by Gordon Thomas (Author), November 1, 2007, Chapter 8, pages 149–151.

(Thanks Christopher Wolford.)





Chapter Eight

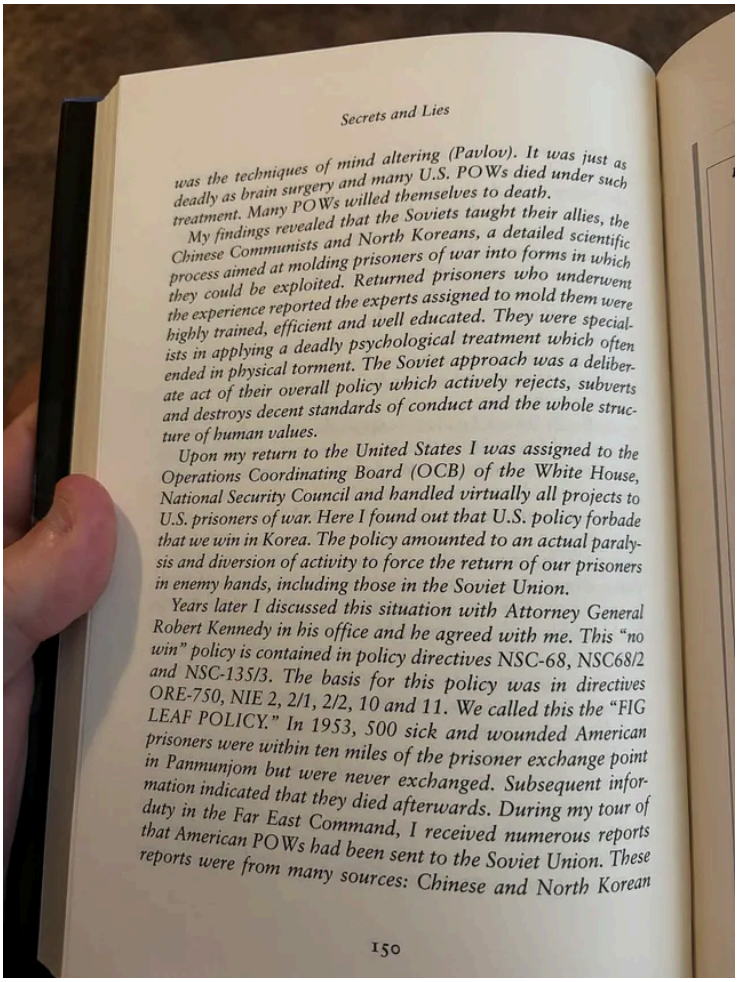
POWs were shipped to the Soviet Union through Czechoslovakia. I believe there were others who were shipped to the Soviet Union through North Korea and East Germany, although I have no first-hand knowledge of those transfers. I know that many were given to the Chinese for experiments during the Korean War, and Czech intelligence reported that the North Vietnamese also provided American POWs to the Chinese.

I want to emphasize this operation was conducted at the highest level of secrecy. Information on this operation was labelled State Secret, which was higher than Top Secret, and no one who did not have a real need to know was aware of the operation. My estimate is that fewer than 15 people in all of Czechoslovakia were aware of the transfer of American POWs to the Soviet Union. I will never forget the written directions on the original Soviet order that started the operation in 1951. It said that the operation was to be conducted in such a way that "no one would ever know about it."

Sejna was followed to the witness stand by a silver-haired man, dressed in a dark business suit that did not hide his lifetime in military service. He was U.S. Army Colonel (ret.) Philip Corso. During the Korean War he was Head of Intelligence in the Far East Command, first under General Douglas MacArthur, then General Matthew Ridgeway and finally General Mark Clark. Corso's sworn testimony was delivered in a calm, authoritative voice. Like Sejna, he was listened to in stunned silence. Again his extraordinary testimony is published here for the first time:

"The brainwashing and atrocities against American prisoners were conscious acts of Soviet policy. Not only was it used on our prisoners, but on their people and others under their control. The basis for their action was the Pavlovian theory of conditioned reflexes. I had information on medical experiments (Nazi style) on our prisoners. The most devilish and cunning

149



Secrets and Lies

was the techniques of mind altering (Pavlov). It was just as deadly as brain surgery and many U.S. POWs died under such treatment. Many POWs willed themselves to death.

My findings revealed that the Soviets taught their allies, the Chinese Communists and North Koreans, a detailed scientific process aimed at molding prisoners of war into forms in which they could be exploited. Returned prisoners who underwent the experience reported the experts assigned to mold them were highly trained, efficient and well educated. They were specialists in applying a deadly psychological treatment which often ended in physical torment. The Soviet approach was a deliberate act of their overall policy which actively rejects, subverts and destroys decent standards of conduct and the whole structure of human values.

Upon my return to the United States I was assigned to the Operations Coordinating Board (OCB) of the White House, National Security Council and handled virtually all projects to U.S. prisoners of war. Here I found out that U.S. policy forbade that we win in Korea. The policy amounted to an actual paralysis and diversion of activity to force the return of our prisoners in enemy hands, including those in the Soviet Union.

Years later I discussed this situation with Attorney General Robert Kennedy in his office and he agreed with me. This "no win" policy is contained in policy directives NSC-68, NSC68/2 and NSC-135/3. The basis for this policy was in directives ORE-750, NIE 2, 2/1, 2/2, 10 and 11. We called this the "FIG LEAF POLICY." In 1953, 500 sick and wounded American prisoners were within ten miles of the prisoner exchange point in Panmunjom but were never exchanged. Subsequent information indicated that they died afterwards. During my tour of duty in the Far East Command, I received numerous reports that American POWs had been sent to the Soviet Union. These reports were from many sources: Chinese and North Korean

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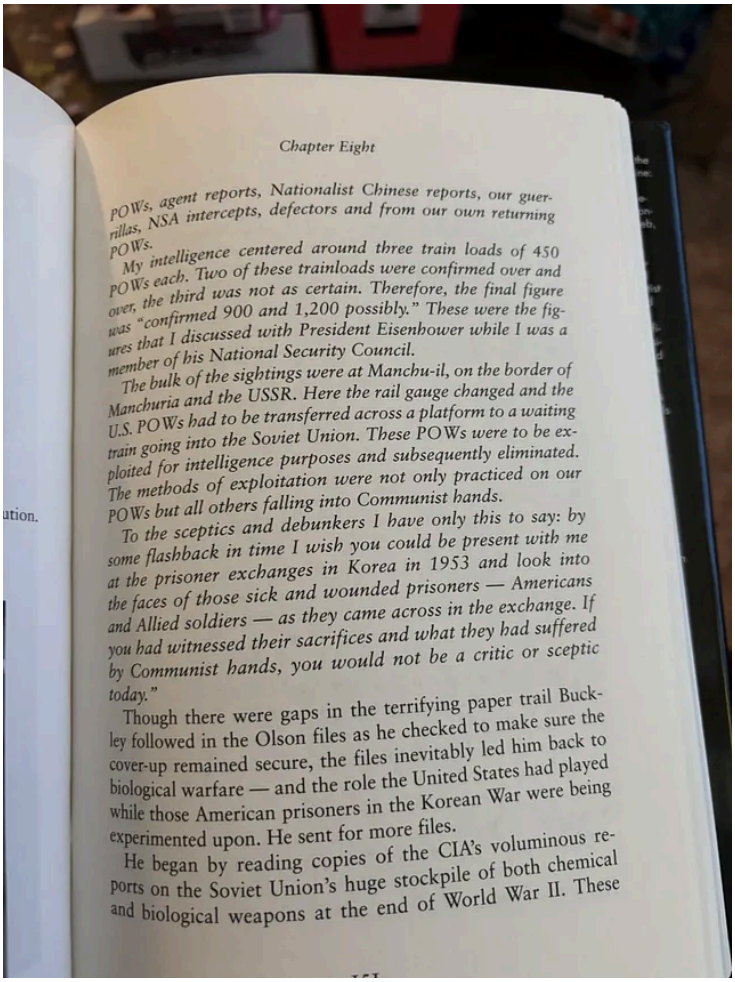

Chapter Eight

POWs, agent reports, Nationalist Chinese reports, our guerrillas, NSA intercepts, defectors and from our own returning POWs.

My intelligence centered around three train loads of 450 POWs each. Two of these trainloads were confirmed over and over, the third was not as certain. Therefore, the final figure was "confirmed 900 and 1,200 possibly." These were the figures that I discussed with President Eisenhower while I was a member of his National Security Council.

The bulk of the sightings were at Manchu-il, on the border of Manchuria and the USSR. Here the rail gauge changed and the U.S. POWs had to be transferred across a platform to a waiting train going into the Soviet Union. These POWs were to be exploited for intelligence purposes and subsequently eliminated. The methods of exploitation were not only practiced on our POWs but all others falling into Communist hands.

To the sceptics and debunkers I have only this to say: by some flashback in time I wish you could be present with me at the prisoner exchanges in Korea in 1953 and look into the faces of those sick and wounded prisoners — Americans and Allied soldiers — as they came across in the exchange. If you had witnessed their sacrifices and what they had suffered by Communist hands, you would not be a critic or sceptic today."

Though there were gaps in the terrifying paper trail Buckley followed in the Olson files as he checked to make sure the cover-up remained secure, the files inevitably led him back to biological warfare — and the role the United States had played while those American prisoners in the Korean War were being experimented upon. He sent for more files.

He began by reading copies of the CIA's voluminous reports on the Soviet Union's huge stockpile of both chemical and biological weapons at the end of World War II. These

Scan:

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Indirect Corso — Scully Link (through Pope Pius XII)

Finally, Corso personally knew Pope Pius XII (see the Congressional Record, above). Coincidentally, crash retrieval author Frank Scully was Knighted by Pope Pius XII in 1957 (see here, or the *Desert Sun*, Volume XXX, Number 144, 13 March 1957, page 2).

Uap Disclosure Roswell

Written by Richard Geldreich, Jr.

939 followers · 11 following

Lover of mysteries, UAP OSINT/history buff, software developer. Mottos: We will never be swampgassed again. See Beyond.

Edit profile

No responses yet

Richard Geldreich, Jr.

What are your thoughts?

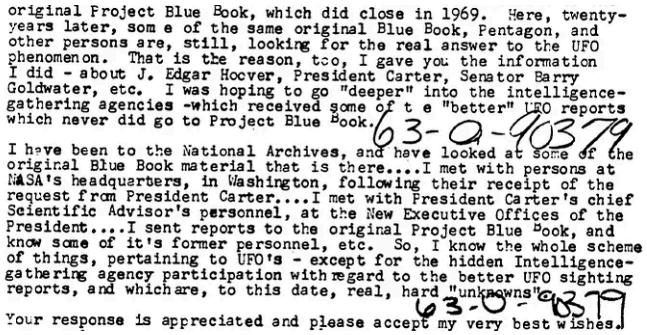
More from Richard Geldreich, Jr.

Richard Geldreich, Jr.

The Lonnie Zamora Incident

Illustration of the Lonnie Zamora incident (April 24, 1964) near Socorro, NM, from the...

Feb 7, 2023 16 2



original Project Blue Book, which did close in 1969. Here, twenty-years later, some of the same original Blue Book, Pentagon, and other persons are, still, looking for the real answer to the UFO phenomenon. That is the reason, too, I gave you the information I did - about J. Edgar Hoover, President Carter, Senator Barry Goldwater, etc. I was hoping to go "deeper" into the intelligence-gathering agencies -which received some of the "better" UFO reports which never did go to Project Blue Book. 63-0-90379

I have been to the National Archives, and have looked at some of the original Blue Book material that is there....I met with persons at NASA's headquarters, in Washington, following their receipt of the request from President Carter....I met with President Carter's chief Scientific Advisor's personnel, at the New Executive Offices of the President....I sent reports to the original Project Blue Book, and know some of it's former personnel, etc. So, I know the whole scheme of things, pertaining to UFO's - except for the hidden Intelligence-gathering agency participation with regard to the better UFO sighting reports, and which are, to this date, real, hard "unknowns". 63-0-90379

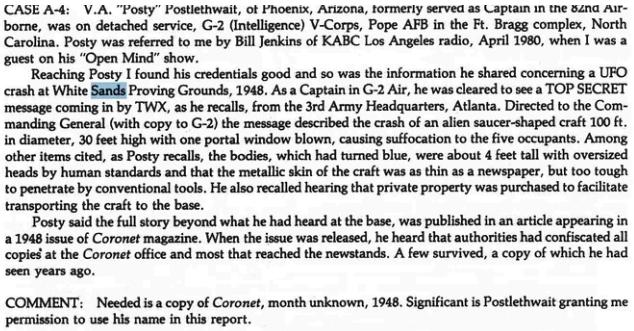
Your response is appreciated and please accept my very best wishes.

Richard Geldreich, Jr.

The “New Project Blue Book” Doc At the FBI Vault

In 1989, the “New Project Blue Book” org (which I’ve never hard of) spilled the beans t...

Oct 5, 2023 152

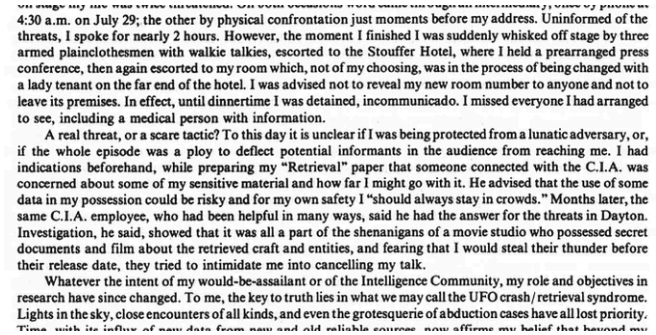


CASE A-4: V.A. "Posty" Postlethwait, of Phoenix, Arizona, formerly served as Captain in the 82nd Airborne, was on detached service, G-2 (Intelligence) V-Corps, Pope AFB in the Ft. Bragg complex, North Carolina. Posty was referred to me by Bill Jenkins of KABC Los Angeles radio, April 1980, when I was a guest on his "Open Mind" show.

Reaching Posty I found his credentials good and so was the information he shared concerning a UFO crash at White Sands Proving Grounds, 1948. As a Captain in G-2 Air, he was cleared to see a TOP SECRET message coming in by TWX, as he recalls, from the 3rd Army Headquarters, Atlanta. Directed to the Commanding General (with copy to G-2) the message described the crash of an alien saucer-shaped craft 100 ft. in diameter, 30 feet high with one portal window blown, causing suffocation to the five occupants. Among other items cited, as Posty recalls, the bodies, which had turned blue, were about 4 feet tall with oversized heads by human standards and that the metallic skin of the craft was as thin as a newspaper, but too tough to penetrate by conventional tools. He also recalled hearing that private property was purchased to facilitate transporting the craft to the base.

Posty said the full story beyond what he had heard at the base, was published in an article appearing in a 1948 issue of *Coronet* magazine. When the issue was released, he heard that authorities had confiscated all copies at the *Coronet* office and most that reached the newstands. A few survived, a copy of which he had seen years ago.

COMMENT: Needed is a copy of *Coronet*, month unknown, 1948. Significant is Postlethwait granting me permission to use his name in this report.



4:30 a.m. on July 29; the other by physical confrontation just moments before my address. Uninformed of the threats, I spoke for nearly 2 hours. However, the moment I finished I was suddenly whisked off stage by three armed plainclothesmen with walkie talkies, escorted to the Stouffer Hotel, where I held a prearranged press conference, then again escorted to my room which, not of my choosing, was in the process of being changed with a lady tenant on the far end of the hotel. I was advised not to reveal my new room number to anyone and not to leave its premises. In effect, until dinnertime I was detained, incommunicado. I missed everyone I had arranged to see, including a medical person with information.

A real threat, or a scare tactic? To this day it is unclear if I was being protected from a lunatic adversary, or, if the whole episode was a ploy to deflect potential informants in the audience from reaching me. I had indications beforehand, while preparing my "Retrieval" paper that someone connected with the C.I.A. was concerned about some of my sensitive material and how far I might go with it. He advised that the use of some data in my possession could be risky and for my own safety I "should always stay in crowds." Months later, the same C.I.A. employee, who had been helpful in many ways, said he had the answer for the threats in Dayton. Investigation, he said, showed that it was all a part of the shenanigans of a movie studio who possessed secret documents and film about the retrieved craft and entities, and fearing that I would steal their thunder before their release date, they tried to intimidate me into cancelling my talk.

Whatever the intent of my would-be-assailant or of the Intelligence Community, my role and objectives in research have since changed. To me, the key to truth lies in what we may call the UFO crash/retrieval syndrome. Lights in the sky, close encounters of all kinds, and even the grotesquerie of abduction cases have all lost priority.

Richard Geldreich, Jr.

The 1948 White Sands Proving Grounds Retrieval Incident

Virgil Armstrong, ex-CIA/US Army, spoke several times about an automated landing of...

Dec 18, 2022 94 3

Richard Geldreich, Jr.

Crash Retrieval Researcher Leonard Stringfield was...

On 7/29/78 in Dayton OH: Researcher Len Stringfield made his first talk on Crash...

Jan 8, 2023 85 1

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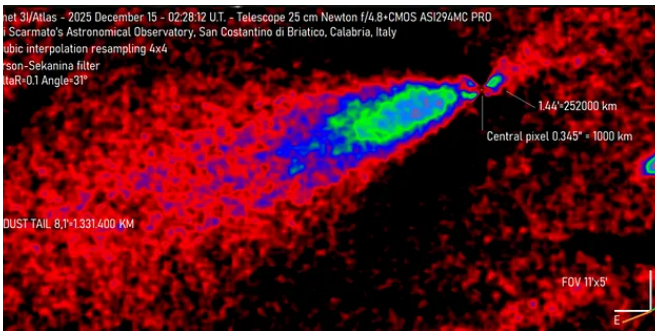
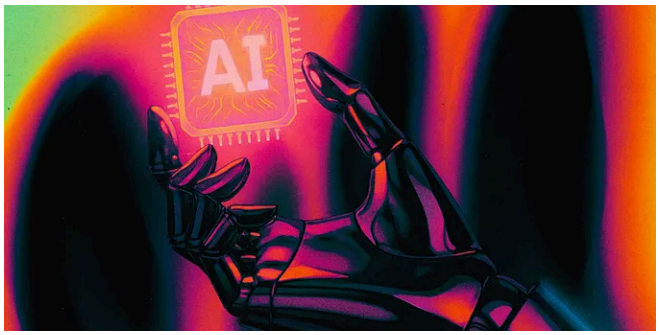

3I/Atlas - 2025 December 15 - 02:28:12 U.T. - Telescope 25 cm Newton f/4.8+CMOS ASI294MC PRO
Scarmato's Astronomical Observatory, San Costantino di Briatico, Calabria, Italy
ubic interpolation resampling 4x4
rson-Sekanina filter
teR=0.1 Angle=31°
1.44'=252000 km
Central pixel 0.345" = 1000 km
DUST TAIL 8,1°1.331.400 KM
FOV 11'x5'



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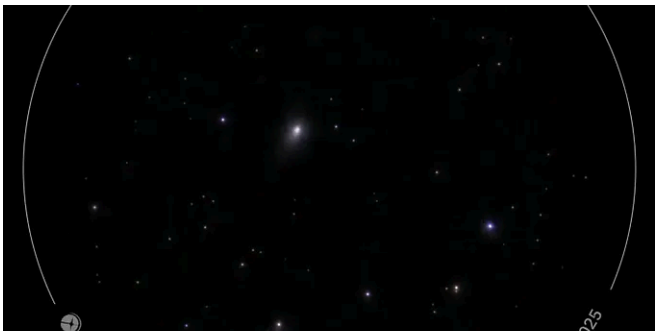
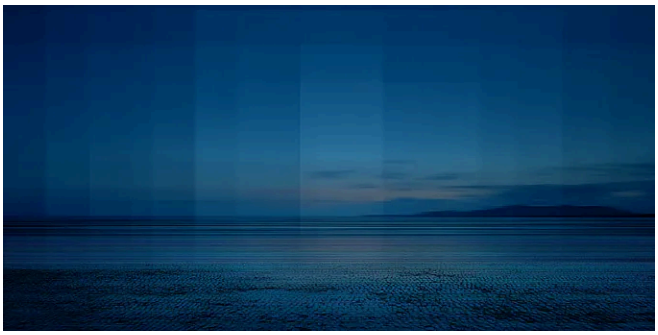


Rebecca Bowen

The Duck Test

How Recognition Precedes Explanation



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